Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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Keep Your Eyes Open
Beware of Imitations
Insist on Globus
GENUINE REFILL
GLOBUS

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

As most citizens really expected, the immigration loan is now seen to have been only the curtain raiser to the total effort which will be demanded of them in order to absorb the new olim from Eastern Europe. It is estimated that 100,000 newcomers at least will come from Eastern Europe in the course of the coming year. According to the most conservative estimate their settlement will cost something like IL250,000,000. This figure includes the cost of their journey to Israel, their first settlement, their housing and their integration into the economy either in industry or in agricultural settlement. It takes no account of the subsequent services they will received as citizens, such as health, education and the other facilities of the State. In order to meet these obligations to the new Israelis, the Jewish world will this year make a maximum effort, but it is sometimes overlooked that the main charge must now fall upon the State of Israel itself. Discussions among the Mapai leadership this week indicate that thought is already being given to special taxation and perhaps some form of a compulsory loan.

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It will require a great deal of courage to introduce such propositions to the nation in an election year; but the ill electoral effects can well be over-estimated. There is reason to believe that the political maturity of this country is on a higher level than some are inclined to let themselves believe.

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It is even not too much to expect that the rapidly mounting wave of newcomers will do a great deal to tone down factional bitterness in this election year. There is a growing recognition that the renewal of immigration from Eastern Europe is a crucial turning point in modern Jewish history and presents a challenge to the whole nation which can almost be put on a level with that which united Israel 10 years ago in the days of total war. The figure of 100,000 immigrants is quickly becoming merely symbolical. Indeed there is good reason to believe that if the total remains at that it will not be because Jews do not wish to come in greater numbers, or because they are not allowed to do so, but only because sheer logistic difficulties prevent them.

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In the first year of the State over a quarter of a million new citizens arrived at a time when the country was being invaded by several Arab armies, when the government had only come into being overnight and when there was little or no organization of its new economic life. Yet these masses were absorbed because the united efforts of the nation were bent on that task.

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In a recent talk, Mr. A. Czygel, the Director of the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, made an observation which might well be accepted as the guide to the nation's thinking on the subject of the newcomers. Let us not be so much in love with aliya as with the oleh, he stated; not so fond of immigration in principle as of the immigrant in person. Absorption will be a national task; but a national task means one in which every citizen has to play a personal part in a personal way. He has to welcome the newcomer as one of his own; go out of his way to extend personal guidance and friendship and encourage the rather bewildered and lost recent arrival to feel at home.

Jerusalem, February 6.

Greek and Turkish Leaders Confer

ZURICH (Reuter). — The Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers arrived here by air on Thursday to discuss the Cyprus issue.

In the evening, the four statesmen met for half-an-hour in a hotel suite for what a Greek source called a "courtesy visit." The first formal talks will probably begin Friday morning.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Zorlu, who accompanied Premier Adnan Menderes, said on his arrival: "We are hoping that the hospitality and peace of Switzerland will help the Greek and Turkish statesmen gathered here to come to an agreement."

Mr. Menderes refused to make any statement whatsoever. Two of his sons, Moylu, a student in Geneva, and Yunsel, a member of the Turkish delegation at the U.N. in Geneva, greeted their father at the airport. The two Turkish Ministers, with a large following of advisers, left at once by car for the Grand Hotel, where they will stay during the talks.

Mr. Karamanlis, the Greek Premier, also made no declaration to the press and left immediately for the same hotel.

Among the members of the Greek Prime Minister's large *entourage* who flew with him from Athens were Angelos Vlachos, former Greek Consul General in Cyprus, and Dimitrios Pitsios, in charge of Turkish-Greek relations at the Foreign Office.

The Turkish Ambassador here, Mr. P. Gurki, told reporters that he had "great hopes for the success of the talks."

At Geneva airport, where his plane made a transit stop, Mr. Karamanlis told reporters that if the talks proved to be fruitful, Britain would be included in a later series of tripartite talks.

He declined to say whether he thought the forthcoming week-end meeting would be successful or not. "At least the fact that we are meeting is proof of the goodwill of both governments to find a solution to the Cyprus problem," he said.

In London the Foreign Office spokesman wished success to the talks. Asked whether Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd was likely to join the conference the spokesman said: "I know of no such plan."

Sahara areas in Algeria which President Bourguiba said should be controlled by Tunisia and Libya, as may be seen in this map, would undoubtedly take in the new oil areas shown by the black triangular spots.

AREF CLAIMS HE MADE SUICIDE BID

BAGHDAD (Reuter).—Listeners to Baghdad Radio Wednesday night heard former Deputy Premier Aref refute charges that he attempted to assassinate the Prime Minister.

"I preferred killing myself to being a nuisance to my leader," he claimed.

Recordings of his trial, in which he was charged with attempting to assassinate the Prime Minister and to plot against Iraq's security, are curently being broadcast over the radio. The four-day trial itself began on December 27.

Colonel Aref was reported by earlier witnesses to have been called to the Defence Ministry to be persuaded to accept a temporary post as Ambassador to West Germany following his suspension as Deputy Premier and Interior Minister.

Aref said he refused to go to Bonn because his wife was sick and he himself was physically distressed.

"I preferred to kill myself rather than be a nuisance to my leader." He said that Kassem took his hand and asked: "What are you doing?"

He replied, "I am a nervous wreck and wish to commit suicide."

He said that the gun was not out of its holster and that no one saw him pull or point the gun at the Prime Minister. "If I am guilty, why allow me to leave the country?" he said.

S. Vietnam Quits Cairo Conference

CAIRO (Reuter). — South Vietnam on Thursday withdrew from the Afro-Asian Conference here and its delegates left Egypt in protest against the presence of a Soviet delegation.

On Wednesday South Vietnamese and Japanese delegates caused a split in the Political Sub-Committee when they said the group should deal with both "imperialism and international Communism," and not merely the former subject.

Cairo Radio made no mention of the latest development and devoted most of its broadcasts to a big parade of 10,000 young Egyptians and Syrians on the occasion of the Youth Conference. The parade was reviewed by Abdul Nasser.

(Leader Page 4)

Eight French Officials Held in Tunisia

TUNIS (Reuter). — Official sources said on Thursday that eight French civil servans including three of the French Embassy staff had been arrested on Wednesday.

The other five were technicians employed at the Ministry of Posts under an arrangement for French technical assistance.

The sources declined to comment on reports the technicians were alleged to have transmitted confidential ministerial dispatches to an intelligence service.

Ben-Gurion Lashes Out at Poor Response to Immigration Loan

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An impassioned call to the People of Israel to set an example to World Jewry in its efforts to finance the present immigration was made by the Prime Minister before a meeting of the Immigration Loan Council at Beit Lessin on Thursday.

In a spirited speech, the Prime Minister chastised those who had not made the maximum effort to help finance the absorption of the immigrants. "I am astonished that there are not long lines of people waiting to hand over their cheques. I want to see even relief workers make their contribution, even if it be only 500 pruta. We have the opportunity to redeem tens of thousands of Jews from spiritual annihilation."

Mr. Ben-Gurion declared "It is with deep regret, considerable concern and sad disappointment that I see the lack of response to this fateful mission."

"We European Jews in this country know that we remained alive because we came to this country. If we had not come we would have been burned in the furnaces."

"And now we have Jews who, though they escaped the gas chamber, were due for spiritual annihilation as Jews. We have the opportunity to redeem these tens of thousands, on a scale yet unprecedented in the history of Israel," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Ben-Gurion strongly criticised the Histadrut "which has not done its bit this time" as well as civil servants, "who more or less make a good living." The el-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

B-G on Pasternak

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Ben-Gurion on Thursday described Boris Pasternak's "Dr. Zhivago" as "one of the most despicable books about Jews ever written by a man of Jewish origin." It was even more a pity that this book came from the pen of the man who had the courage to defy his own Government, the Prime Minister said.

Tunisia Wants Part of Sahara

TUNIS (Reuter). — President Habib Bourguiba said on Thursday that the Sahara should either be divided among the countries bordering on it or its frontier should be fixed and the territory administered by the neighbouring countries in association.

The northern frontiers of Tunisia and Algeria are ill-defined and have been the cause of disputes between France and Tunisia.

Bourguiba said in his weekly broadcast that Tunisia had claims to a share in the Sahara just as Algeria, Morocco and Senegal.

"Tunisia has the right to a part of the Sahara equal to the width of its territory. Entry to the Sahara must in no case be closed. Nothing will make us give up our legitimate rights."

He said Tunisia was ready to take the question to the International Court but would prefer a friendly settlement with France.

Dag Says Gaza Affray 'Perhaps An Accident'

UNITED NATIONS.—Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold said on Thursday that he would prefer to consider an alleged Israel attack on a Beduin encampment in Egyptian territory on Wednesday "as an accident rather than an incident."

He made the statement in reply to questions at his regular press conference. He said that the U.N. has received more detailed information and that the fresh report "confirms what we said previously."

(UNEF reported on Wednesday that four Israel soldiers had killed a woman and a child in a Beduin camp south of Rafah. The Israel Army spokesman had stated that infiltrators had shot at an Israel patrol which, in the ensuing chase, had inadvertently crossed the border and was escorted back by an UNEF group.)

Mr. Hammarskjold said that the U.N. report "does not give evidence of infiltration or pursuit, and as long as our people were with the Israel troops there was no shooting at them."

The Secretary-General said that he has made certain proposals to both Israel and Jordan on giving Israel access to the holy shrines, including the Wailing Wall, and that "the last word on this matter has not yet been said."

U.K. Official's Visit Token of Goodwill

POST Political Reporter

Sir Roger Stevens, Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the British Foreign Office, arrived in Jerusalem on Thursday morning by Mandelbaum Gate for a two-day visit as the guest of the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Rundall.

Sir Roger, accompanied by Sir Francis, was received soon after his arrival by the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir. Later he met with the Director General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan.

Informed quarters in Jerusalem said that Sir Roger's visit is further evidence of improvement in Anglo-Israel relations. Although the visit has been termed "unofficial," his decision to stop over in Israel on the way home from Karachi, where he attended the Baghdad Pact Council, was a gesture of friendship, observers said.

In his meetings with Mrs. Meir and Mr. Eytan, Sir Roger is believed to have reiterated that any possible rapprochement between Britain and U.A.R. or Iraq would in no way affect existing friendly relations between Britain and Israel.

MAPAI DISCUSSES LOAN OR TAX

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Committee of 13 met late Thursday night to discuss ways to mobilize funds to cope with increasing immigration. After two hours, the meeting adjourned at midnight and decided to continue the discussion on Monday.

Mr. Ben-Gurion is understood to favour raising funds by a further voluntary loan similar to the current IL30m. Immigration Loan, while other members of the Committee have proposed either a compulsory loan or direct taxes in the form of an "immigration levy."

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, has estimated that IL30m. to IL40m. must be raised locally and he is known to be in favour of direct taxes along the line of the defence levy imposed after the Sinai campaign. Mr. Giora Josephthal, Secretary of Mapai, backs this view.

The Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, has advocated a compulsory loan to be computed in accordance with income and to be collected together with income tax.

Mr. Almogi, M.K., has also advocated a voluntary loan, claiming that Israelis will subscribe to this in view of the situation. He is understood to believe that a direct tax or a compulsory loan would be highly unpopular.

Macmillan, Lloyd to Visit USSR For 'Mutual Understanding'

Khrushchev Invites Ike; Asks for End to Cold War

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Premier Nikita Khrushchev on Thursday invited President Eisenhower to visit Russia. He told the closing session of the 21st Congress of the Soviet Party that "we extend this invitation without insisting on reciprocity."

The President would be received with "cordial hospitality," he stated. "Let Mr. President look at a map of the Soviet Union and choose those areas he would like to visit... such a visit would be useful for both our countries and would meet with the approval of the Soviet and American peoples."

In a speech couched in conciliatory terms and which frequently referred to Russia's desire to resolve all international problems by peaceful methods, Mr. Khrushchev pointed out that U.S.-Soviet relations were of "considerable importance" in easing international tension.

Referring to Mr. Eisenhower's statement on January 28 when he said a visit by Mr. Khrushchev was out of the question, the latter said he does not intend to ask for a visa but asked, "For what crimes does the President deprive me of the right enjoyed by others to visit his country?"

He expressed Russia's desire for the "quickest possible end to the cold war," and added, "Mr. Dulles, if you really want it so much, we are ready to concede victory to you in this unnecessary war, if only to put an end to it. Gentlemen, consider yourselves the victor, but put an end to it quickly."

Mr. Khrushchev said the nine-day-old Congress session was "a brilliant image of the cohesion and unity of the party," and that the meeting demonstrated the "intense activity of the party and all Communists."

Rocket Strength

While he expressed Russia's desire to "compete with the capitalist countries on a peaceful basis in developing our productive forces," the Soviet Premier warned that the Soviet Union now has means at its disposal of striking at aggressors in any part of the world.

He said, "We have organized in our country the mass production of inter-continental rockets. We do not say it in order to threaten anybody, but in order to clarify the real state of things."

In referring to the recent statement of the U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr. Neil McElroy, that the U.S. could carry out military activities from the territory of their allies situated near Russia, Mr. Khrushchev said American strategists are basing their calculations on the "illusion" that in case of armed conflict the territory of the U.S. would remain unaffected.

He criticised the American leaders' "readiness to sacrifice their allies," and asked whether "the English, the French, the Germans, the Turks, the Greeks, the Italians and other people on whose territory the Americans have their bases, have considered what such a future offers them" if American attacks are carried out from their countries.

Speaking of a meeting he had with Mr. Eisenhower in 1955, Mr. Khrushchev said he had the impression that although the President was a general he could not be connected with military persons who rely on guns to settle arguments, because he has repeatedly expressed the desire to prevent war. But "we hope that his statements will find reflection in deeds," he added.

He stated that the recent visit of Deputy Premier Mikoyan to the U.S. had given cause for hope "for further thaw" in U.S.-Russian relations. As to the rather sharp exchange of communications on critical problems of international affairs, "now these events are behind us and we must look to the future."

He hoped the Germans realise their responsibility to decide if West Germany developed into a bothed of war with the prospect of liquidation. He warned Chancellor Adenauer that neither West Germany nor her allies are in a position to liquidate the Socialist system in East Germany.

Russia would be prepared to listen to Mr. Adenauer's proposals "if they are sensible" and not based on conditions about the liquidation and absorption of East Germany. Free elections could be considered if wanted by both Germanies and if there is no outside interference.

Neo-Nazi Group In Austria Dissolved

VIENNA (INA). — The Ministry of the Interior on Wednesday dissolved a newly-formed neo-Nazi organization.

The Ministry said that the chief aim of the organization, known as the Patriotic Austrian Soldiers, was the revival of the Nazi Party.

FRENCH RATE CUT

PARIS (Reuter). — The Bank of France on Thursday announced a reduction in the bank rate from 4.5 per cent to 4.25 per cent.

Mikunis: Israel Must Fight Alongside Arabs

MOSCOW (AFP). — Israel's vital interests should impel her to range herself alongside the Arab nations to fight against imperialism, Mr. S. Mikunis, head of the Israel Communist Party, declared at the Soviet Communist Party Congress on Tuesday night.

Together with the rest of the world the people of Israel know that the Soviet Union, at the head of the Socialist camp, had played a decisive role in "saving the peace in the Middle East when the war imperialists, aided by their Israel lackeys, attacked Egypt in 1956," he added.

More FBI Power To Probe Bombings Asked

WASHINGTON (INA). — President Eisenhower asked Congress on Thursday to adopt legislation that would increase the power of the FBI in reacting to the bombing of synagogues, churches and schools as part of a general civil rights programme designed to make "equal protection of the law.... a reality for all."

Outlining a seven-point programme of proposed legislation in his civil rights message, the President also asked Congress to make obstruction of court orders for mixing Negro and white children in schools a Federal offence.

GOLDMANN REPORTS TO MEIR ON GERMANY

The President of the World Zionist Organization, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, was on Thursday received in Jerusalem by Foreign Minister Golda Meir. It is understood that among the topics discussed was Dr. Goldmann's recent meeting with the German Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer.

New Oil Terminal For South Iraq

LONDON (Reuter).—A $28m. programme to expand oil exports from Southern Iraq was announced here on Thursday by the Basrah Petroleum Company.

The plan includes a deep water terminal at the mouth of Shatt al-Arab for 5,000 ton tankers and two 40-km. submarine pipelines to Fao. New wells will be drilled at the Zubair and Rumaila fields and a new pipeline laid to Fao.

The terminal — designed to boost southern Iraq's exports from 12 million to 22 million tons a year—is due for completion early in 1961.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Pharmacists Union on Thursday night decided to withdraw its members from the dispensaries of the Herut Federation, General Zionist and Amami sick funds. The Union has asked students in pharmacy schools to hold a sympathy strike on Monday. A warning strike of microbiologists and laboratory assistants will be held on Sunday because their wage claims have not been settled.

Dulles in Paris To See de Gaulle

PARIS (Reuter).— Secretary of State Dulles arrived here on Thursday for talks with President de Gaulle and the Nato Secretary General, Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, as part of his tour of European capitals to explore Western thinking on Germany and talks with Russia.

He will meet on Friday (today) with General de Gaulle as well as with Premier Michel Debré and Foreign Minister Couve de Murville, and is likely to confer on the trip of Prime Minister Macmillan to Russia and Premier Khrushchev's invitation to President Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union.

Mr. Dulles will leave for Bonn on Saturday to continue his consultations with German officials.

Prior to leaving London, Mr. Dulles said his talks with the British Government had gone "very well." London sources said they explored the possibility of new Western ideas for Germany preparatory to contacts with the Russians both by Mr. Macmillan and at a later four-power conference.

Mr. Dulles and Mr. Macmillan reviewed the Middle East only for about 15 minutes, informed sources said.

Israel May Join Gatt

BRUSSELS (INA). — Israel has taken the necessary steps for a close examination of the possibilities for her joining the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (Gatt), it is learned. This follows last week's conference here of Israel envoys to various West European countries.

It is understood that certain action has already been taken in this respect. Measures have also been taken to ensure closer cooperation with the European Common Market and these measures are soon to be announced in Israel.

Israel-Belgian economic and cultural relations were discussed on Wednesday when Israel Ambassador Gideon Rafael called on Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny.

Not Going as Negotiators

LONDON (Reuter).—Prime Minister Harold Macmillan will fly to the Soviet Union on February 21 for a seven to 10-day visit, it was officially announced on Thursday after U.S. Secretary of the State Dulles had concluded his talks here and had left for Paris.

Mr. Macmillan will be accompanied by Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd. The announcement, issued simultaneously in London and Moscow, said the trip was in response to an invitation made in April, 1956, when Mr. Khrushchev and the then Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin, visited Britain. The invitation had then been accepted but the date of the visit remained open.

The announcement said the Soviet Government expressed its readiness to receive Mr. Macmillan in response to the Prime Minister's wish to make the visit on February 21.

Mr. Macmillan will be the first British Prime Minister to visit the Soviet Union in peacetime.

'We Act Together'

The Prime Minister later told the House of Commons about the visit. "We are, of course, in close consultation with our allies about how best to handle the serious issues which at present face us in Europe. On all these we act together."

Mr. Macmillan said he and the Foreign Secretary would not be going to Moscow to negotiate on behalf of the West. "Nevertheless, we hope that our conversations with the Soviet leaders will give them a better knowledge of our point of view and make it easier for us to understand what is in their minds. We and our allies may be better able to judge what our policies should be," he added.

His principal purpose, he said, would be to try to dispel misconceptions and establish a basis for better understanding.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Labour Opposition, said the British people would warmly welcome the visit if it could break the deadlock between East and West, lead to a relaxation of tension, prepare the way for a settlement of the European security problem, and help to speed settlement in other directions.

Mr. Macmillan said that afterwards he hoped to consult in Bonn, or Paris, or Washington. There would be joint discussions and arrangements with a view to forming a joint policy on which they could hope to make some progress in official discussions with the Russian Government.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Thursday received a delegation from Bnei Brak on the occasion of the completion of a Scroll of the Law honouring the memory of 58 sons of the town who fell in the War of Independence and in the Sinai Campaign. The delegation was Mayor M. Begno, Deputy Mayor R. Aharonowitz, Mr. A. Feldmann, Mr. M.B. Wagman and Mr. Y. Nussbaum.

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The Minister of Labour Mr. Mordecai Namir, on Thursday received the American Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, who paid a farewell call.

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The Canadian Ambassador, Miss Margaret Meagher, and the Australian Minister, Mr. Bertram Charles Ballard, visited Magdiel Youth Aliya village on Wednesday. On the same day, the Ambassador of Ghana, Mr. William Marmon Quo Halm visited Neve Hadassah.

The Irgun Olei Brazil gave a farewell party in honour of the outgoing Brazilian Minister and Mrs. Nelson Tabajara de Oliveira in Tel Aviv on Wednesday.

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Lord and Lady Boyd Orr left Israel for London by El Al plane yesterday after a fortnight's stay as the guests of the Government.

Lord Boyd Orr visited the Tnuva dairy in Tel Aviv and inspected the various departments.

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The Director of the U.S. Operations Mission and Mrs. John J. Haggerty, and Mr. A.E. Ambrose, Local Director, Barclays Bank D.C.O., Jerusalem, on Wednesday visited a number of Rassco settlements and industrial enterprises in Kfar Shmaryahu (Tenne-Noga Dairy), Bnei Zion and Beit Yitzhak.

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The National Insurance Institute on Thursday gave a luncheon in honour of Prof. Eveline Burns, Prof. of Social Insurance at Columbia University. The Minister of Labour was among the guests.

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Dr. Peter Tahourdin, Director of the British Council in Israel and Mrs. Tahourdin, visited Neurim, the Hadassah Youth Aliya Vocational Centre on Tuesday.

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BIRTH

LESLIE — To Helga and Daniel Leslie, on Thursday, February 5 1959, at Misgav Ladach, Jerusalem — a daughter.

Export Journal Is Decade Old

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — The 10th anniversary of the publication of the "Israel Export and Trade Journal," associated with the Israel Export Institute, was celebrated on Thursday afternoon at a reception attended by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, and the President of the Manufacturers Association, Mr. Arieh Shenkar.

In a brief address, Mr. Sapir expressed the hope that the next 10 years of the publication would see production and exports increase.

Mr. Shenkar stressed the importance of publicity, declaring that Israel manufacturers are not yet sufficiently "publicity-minded."

The journal was founded in 1949 by its present editor-in-chief, Dr. George Strauss. It reportedly has a monthly circulation of 8,000 copies and is sent to subscribers in 64 countries.

Turkish Delegation To Study Orphan Problem

ISTANBUL (INA). — A Turkish delegation will visit Israel to study problems of abandoned children and orphanages here. The delegation will be headed by Deputy Governor Hadi Sagnak of Istanbul and will include the head of the Welfare Department of the Istanbul Municipality, Dr. Kamil Oner, and the head of the Education Department of the Municipality, Mr. Cavit Gurcan.

The delegation, scheduled to leave on February 8, will prepare a report on this study, which will serve as a basis for the establishment of a centre for abandoned children in Istanbul.

Works by Dutch Masters Here for Exhibition

LYDDA AIRPORT — The first shipment of 130 paintings and drawings by the great Dutch masters of the 17th century, to be shown at the Rubinstein Pavilion in Tel Aviv, arrived here from Amsterdam by K.L.M. early Thursday morning.

The exhibition will be open from February 13 to April 7. It will include nine works by Rembrandt as well as works by Frans Hals, Pieter de Hooch, Nicolaes Maes, Van Goyen, Metsu, Hobbema and Jan Steen. They have been loaned by leading Netherlands museums.

A special police detail accompanied the 16 crates of paintings from the moment they were taken off the plane until they arrived at the Pavilion. *(Ilsim.)*

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Nasser's Aims in Persian Gulf Prompt UK to Boost Oil Stocks

By S. J. GOLDSMITH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON (By Air Mail). — The British Government's sudden decision to increase its oil stocks has caused widespread anxiety. The Ministry of Power has quite unexpectedly put forward a supplementary estimate of £6m. for the financial year ending March 31.

While it is quite normal for the Ministries of National Insurance and Health to ask for supplementary estimates, it is unusual for the Ministry of Power to ask more money seven weeks before the new budget.

The question that arises is whether a new interruption in the supplies of Middle East oil is expected. Iraq, of course, is not safe as an oil supplier nowadays, but an interruption of Iraqi supplies would not affect Britain, whose oil supplies in recent months have come mainly from the Persian Gulf. It is now asked whether there is trouble brewing in the Gulf, and if the Sheikhs intend to join the Arab League and fall under Egyptian domination before April 1.

Great Expense

Top-level oilmen tell me that, apart from causing alarm, the decision to keep large oil stocks at home is a rather expensive one. Steel tanks are expensive both to build and to maintain.

It transpires that some time ago the Office of European Economic Cooperation (O.E.E.C.) advised all its members to increase their oil stocks, and the British accepted this advice. But O.E.E.C. officials say that this was never meant as an emergency measure; it was merely a precaution following the Iraqi revolution. However, this should not have decided the British to add another month's supply of oil in steel tanks at this time, since Iraq is not an important supplier to this country, and the I.P.C. is selling oil all over the place while the going is good.

So it seems evident that the anxiety is about the Sheikhdoms of the Gulf — and the reason for it is not *Khrushchev but Nasser*. His avowed aim is to control Middle East oil the same way as he controls the oil route through the Suez and the pipeline across Syria. Some Sheikhs, my oilmen friends tell me, may not like the idea, but Nasser is gradually infiltrating into the Gulf with Egyptian teachers, agents and merchants. They have already succeeded in creating movements against the Sheikhs by agitation which is partly based on Arab nationalism and partly on the fabulous wealth of the rulers as against the poverty of their subjects. The Russians have no monopoly of subversion.

The British Government has now discovered that the economic deal with Nasser has not made him at all friendlier. If anything, it has increased his prestige and blown up his ego. When Shell goes back to Egypt — very reluctantly — it will hardly have any say in the running of the Anglo-Egyptian Shell Company. In all other respects, Nasser made a good bargain too.

There is a little point of £12m. of the Smouha fortune, which Nasser listed as agricultural land, instead of paying proper compensation for it.

In the circumstances, the increase of oil stocks may be justified. However expensive steel tanks are, they are cheaper than dollars. There is always time to fall back on dollar-oil, which includes Canadian supplies.

U.K. Denies Crisis Anticipated

LONDON (Reuter). — A Foreign Office spokesman said on Tuesday he knew of no reason for believing that supplies of oil from the Persian Gulf to Britain were likely to be interrupted.

The civil supplementary estimates published on Monday showed an appropriation of an extra £6m. to build up new and larger stocks of petroleum products in Britain.

The spokesman, answering questions at his daily press conference, described the move as one of "national housekeeping," but declined further comment.

Jerusalem Firm Now Making Pipe Tobacco

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Pipe tobacco is now being blended and manufactured in Jerusalem for the first time.

The tobacco, called "Frigate," is produced by the Jerusalem Cigarette Manufacturing Company, managed by Mr. Avraham Revitch, who has had more than 40 years experience in the tobacco business both here and in Germany.

Although this is the first time "real" pipe tobacco has been made in Jerusalem, the same company for some weeks has been producing "Tombak," a coarsely cut flake tobacco used exclusively in *nargilehs* (water pipes). "Tombak" is purchased mainly by the Oriental and Arab communities.

The Jerusalem Cigarette Co., established in the capital immediately after the War of Independence, now employs about 70 persons.

Petrosyan Still Tops Soviet Chess Tourney

MOSCOW (Reuter). — In the 16th round of the national chess championship played in Tbilissi, Taimonov sustained his second defeat on Wednesday by losing to Polugaevsky.

Keres defeated Korchnoi, while Gufeld versus Bronstein and Lyutikov versus Nikitin were drawn.

The other games were adjourned.

In the game between the reigning champion, Tahl, and Spassky, the former (white) had the initiative after three hours of grim struggle. Tahl told a Tass correspondent that he had rejected a draw offered at that moment by Spassky. The game was adjourned on move 41 in a fluid position.

After the 16th round Petrosyan tops the table with 11 points out of a possible 15. Spassky has 10 points out of a possible 15, and Taimanov 10 points out of a possible 16.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli:** —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo:**—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30; Tomorrow: 9-4.

• **Exhibitions:** —
New finds from excavations of the French Archaeological Mission at Beersheba. Chalcolithic Ossuaries from Azor. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art. Expressionism. UNESCO Travelling Exhibition of Watercolours (reproductions). Archaeological pieces. Samples of primitive sculpture. Bezalel Museum. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

Exhibition by David Witman, Abraham Nesati, and Nahum Kook. Also: Drawings by Z. Schreter (Paris): "Impressions of Israel, France, Spain." Artists House. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.

Hedva Lifshitz-Tessler: gouaches, watercolours and drawings. Paintings by 10 Israel Artists. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Today: 10-1; 3-6.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists.**—
Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists House. 9.30 p.m.

• **Film Shows:** —
Israel Films daily, 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• **Tours:**—
Hebrew University conducted tour in English, daily at 13 noon, New University Campus.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club. Itrana Health Centre.

• **Recorded Concert:**—
Music to Inspire (with background pictures): Beethoven, Concerto No. 3 in C-minor; Schumann, Symphony No. 4 in D-minor. Public welcome. YMCA, 8.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:**—
Contemporary Art from Museum collection. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum. Today: 10-1. Tomorrow: 5-9 p.m.

Oils and gouaches by Yehuda Ragpour. Artists' Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1; 4-7.

Modern Art in Israel. Artists' Gallery, Beit Hamelin, 26 Rehov Weizmann, 10-1, 4-7.

• **Z.O.A. House:**—
Tourist Service, 9 a.m.—1 p.m. Tomorrow: 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

• **Tourist Service:**—
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28239.

Wiso Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825. 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** —
Open between 8 a.m.-5 p.m. daily.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service:**—
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 22 Rehov Hehalutz, Tel. 67355.

• **Exhibitions:** —
Consumer Goods Exhibition; Plastic Products, Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, Haifa, 10-1; 4-7.

• **Operetta and Play:**—
"Le mariage aux lanternes" and "Le précieuses ridicules," Rothschild Community Centre, Central Carmel. Tonight at 6.30, 8.45, and not February 11, as published in error.

RAMAT GAN

• **Symposium:**—
On the "Civil Service," with the participation of the Civil Service Commissioner, Mr. D. Rosolio, Mr. S. Babe, M.K., Mr. D. Bar-Rav-Hai, M.K., and Deputy Mayor S. Zussman, Beit Ha'esrach, 8 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme:** —
Saturday Music Hour, with organ and these records: Beethoven, Leonore Overture No. 1 in C; Hindemith, Quartet No. 3, op. 22, Public welcome, YMCA, 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:** —
Oils, gouaches by Yehuda Ragpour. Artists' Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1.

Modern Art in Israel. Artists' Gallery, Beit Hamelin, 26 Rehov Weizmann, 10-1.

• **Theatre:** —
Ohel: "Black Sabbath," 8.30.

• **Israel National Opera:** —
"Madame Butterfly," 8.30.

RAMAT GAN

• **Lecture:**—
"Should We Present 'The Merchant of Venice'?" Dr. A. Feuerstein, Beit Ha'esrach, 11.15 a.m.

COMING EVENTS

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Tomorrow, Feb. 7: "Madame Butterfly" (Irene Blinnikaja of the Riga Opera in the title role).
Sun., Feb. 8: "Die Fledermaus."
Tues., Feb. 10: "Nabucco."
Wed., Feb. 11: "Madame Butterfly."
Thurs., Feb. 12: "Madame Butterfly".
All performances commence at 8.30.

THE LITTLE THEATRE
PRESENTS
The Fourposter
A COMEDY IN ENGLISH
TEL AVIV: Z.O.A. House, Wednesday, February 11, 1959
JERUSALEM: Y.M.C.A., Monday, February 16, 1959 at 8.30
Tickets: Rococo, Kanaf, Tel Aviv; Cahana's Agency, J'lem.

Parade at Lhasa, capital of Tibet, with Chinese officers taking the salute. Below is a Tibetan "cultural troupe" organised by the Chinese.

Tibetan Rebels Resist Reds

By E. PARTRIDGE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW DELHI — I have just attended a secret meeting of the Tibetan Resistance Movement. Those who sat around that table must, for their own protection, remain nameless. They are up against all the resources of Communist China. The place I can only describe as "somewhere in North-East India" — between Calcutta and the Tibetan border. Into that modest room filters all the news of little Tibet's agony and its courageous, stubborn resistance against Communist domination.

This news is carried secretly, by word of mouth — across bitter, snow-bound Himalayan passes — by devout Lamas, scholars, officials and leather-booted traders — in fact, by anyone who has a love of freedom in his heart. And from this mosaic of information reaching that little room, the leaders of Tibet's Resistance Movement are now piecing together news of astonishing rebel successes across the border.

Map Conference

At that secret meeting I watched the Chief of the Resistance Movement interrogate two new arrivals from Tibet—an apple-cheeked trader, smelling richly of leather, and a holy Lama before whom all bowed low. With a map of Tibet spread on the table, he and his assistants carefully sifted fact from rumour, checking this fresh information with previous accounts. At the end of two concentrated hours they finally established that the Khampa rebels now hold all the land lying South of the River Tsangpo (or Brahmaputra) — a mountain region roughly 300 by 150 kilometres. They also confirmed earlier reports that the rebels are fighting for control of Phangdo, an important town lying in a commanding position 100 km. northeast of the Capital of Lhasa. This means that the Khampa rebels are strategically placed to make a two-pronged advance on the Forbidden City of Lhasa, nerve-centre of the Chinese occupation — simultaneously from the southwest and the northeast. There is evidence to suggest that this advance has begun. Both the trader and the Lama insisted—with vigorous nods—that the rebels had already crossed the Tsangpo River and reached the town of Chushul Dsong on the road to Lhasa.

Both eye-witnesses then confirmed important news received earlier — that the Khampa rebels, elated by their successes, are considering the formation of a Free Tibetan Government. Its headquarters would be near Lake Yam Drok, they thought, south of the Tsangpo and almost due south of Lhasa.

Lhasa Fortified

But before ending his tale the trader lifted the curtain on the grimmer side of its struggle—the fear and the cruelty. The city of Lhasa had been heavily fortified for the past four months, he said. Machine-gun turrets were interspersed between the fluttering prayer flags and temple towers. Recently too, he added—and here his face hardened—the Chinese had been using Tibetan youths as human shields for their own troops as they advanced against the Khampa rebels. "Volunteers" from the Tibetan Youth Movement — a body used for Communist indoctrination — were made to march ahead, totally unarmed, calling on their fellow countrymen to surrender. Some were barely into their teens, he added, and some were killed by the fierce rebels as traitors before they realized the true situation. As he stopped speaking there was a moment's sick silence which chilled the little sunlit room.

Then the Resistance Chief began — respectfully, but closely — questioning the Lama, a middle-aged man whose eyes looked as though they had lost sight of life's purpose. His monastery — the Ranyak Gompa, housing 500 monks — lay eight days by pony across the mountains north of Chamdo in Northeast Tibet.

His tragedy began, he explained after calculations on his fingers, five months ago — "in the Tibetan calendar it was the seventh month of the Earth Dog." Just beforehand the Chinese had encamped below the monastery and become involved in a feud with local chieftains after trying to introduce social reforms. After a sharp clash with the Chinese, the chieftains took refuge in Ranjak Gompa. In revenge, said the Lama dully, still numbed by the enormity of it, "the Chinese burned our monastery. They burned our library and destroyed our sacred scriptures. They took away our sacred images of Lord Buddha." In the fighting, he claimed, some 400 monks lost their lives. Again there was a moment's chilled silence. Then the Resistance Chief quietly posed two rhetorical questions.

Does this mean a reversal of the Chinese 17-point agreement — until now fairly scrupulously observed — that there should be no interference in Tibet's monastic life? Does it also suggest that Chinese reprisals, stopping at nothing, now lie ahead? Personally, I would say there is a terrible inevitability that both answers are "Yes." And yet I am confident that — come what may — there will be no weakening in this resistance movement. I stepped out into the growing dusk, conscious I'd witnessed that miracle which the Communists always seem to forget — that man's love of freedom is stronger than indoctrination and bullets.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Givant, 30 Ha'art, Kiryat Shmuel, 63676.
TEL AVIV: Abramski, 429 Allenby, 63526. Zeidnor, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63951. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Kastel, 147 Ibn G'virol, 23116. Tamar, 8b. Hatikva. **JAFFA:** Glinka, 19 Rehov 4, 83429. **RAMAT GAN:** Hadassah, 147 Katznelson, 72271. **PETAH TIKVA:** Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer. **REHOVOT:** Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. **RISHON LE-ZION:** Strahilewitz. **HOLON:** Briut, Sokolov. **NATANYA:** Geva. **HAIFA:** Rapoport, 29 Herzl, 8396. (Bay): Evulon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Alba, Jaffa, 4703. **TEL AVIV:** (Day): Geula, 10 Allenby, 62378. Frankel, 38 King George, 23721. Dr. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63253. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 22535. Maccabi, 8b. Hamaccabi, 21387. (Night): Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24551. Ahuva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Moskowitz, 25 King George, 62650. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger. Maccabi, 8b. Hamaccabi, 21387. **JAFFA:** Varsano, No. 340 near the Clock, 81793. **RAMAT GAN:** Nogah, 17 Weizmann, 72458. **PETAH TIKVA:** Kobo, 2 Pinsker. **REHOVOT:** Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. **RISHON LEZION:** Strahilewitz. **HOLON:** Rikah, Kikar Struma. **NATANYA:** Geva. **HAIFA:** Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 65266. (Bay): Evulon. (Carmel): Moriah, 45 Moriah, 81009.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Oren, 63 Agrippa, 5475. Dr. Haim, 11/6 Emek Refaim, 2630.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 8 Shimshon, 28748. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 26411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. **HOLON:** Dr. Dekor, 12a Shikun Amami, Tel Gibborim.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Shonart, 7 Gaza, 61474.
TEL AVIV: Same as yesterday.

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World Convention Of Jewish Writers in March

An international convention of Jewish writers is to be held in Jerusalem in March as part of the Sholem Aleichem centenary celebrations and to mark the 25th anniversary of the death of Bialik.

The gathering will be organized by the Hebrew Authors Union in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry spokesman stated.

$200,000 GIFT TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK (INA). — A gift of $200,000 to the Hebrew University was announced here on Wednesday by Mr. Charles Charcowsky, an American industrialist and philanthropist.

Mr. Charcowsky, who is active in the U.J.A. and other Jewish organizations in the U.S. and Israel, said that he wished to further the "research work being conducted at this great school of science and the humanities."

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Tirat Hacarmel Votes To Join Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A majority of the local council of Tirat Hacarmel, Haifa's suburban neighbour, last week voted to incorporate it into the city area. The four Mapai proponents on the nine man council were joined by one of the two General Zionists. He has since been expelled from his party for defection.

Two Religious councillors opposed the proposal, one Independent (formerly General Zionist) abstained, one Herut man, who opposed amalgamation too, was absent.

The Council resolution reflects a long-standing wish of the Mapai faction. The population of 15,000, economically dependent on the city, includes a high proportion of *ma'bara* dwellers and social cases.

Tirat Hacarmel does not border on Haifa. The Ministry of the Interior has rejected the proposal as incompatible with planning principles, and will very likely not approve it. No parallel resolution has yet been tabled in the Haifa City Council. It may be assumed, however, that the coalition there will approve it on social and humanitarian grounds, however costly to the city's taxpayers.

A TWO-WEEK seminary in basic spoken Hebrew for diplomats and foreign experts stationed in Israel, and members of their families, will open in the State Ulpan Akiva in Natanya on Monday.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Airways 25 to Nicosia, Athens, Zurich and London at 0800. El Al 471 to Rome and Munich at 0830. Olympic Airways 601 to Athens, Rome, Paris and London at 0930. El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York at 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 498 from Rome at 2010. El Al 208 from New York, London, Paris and Rome at 2035. Cyprus Airways 24 from London, Zurich, Athens and Nicosia at 2250. TWA 742 from New York, Shannon, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens at 0130.

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Advance Sale of Tickets for Hobbies Exhibition
The Hobbies Exhibition is open on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to midnight. Advance sale of tickets at the Exhibition box office and at the offices of Rococo and Kanaf. No reductions Saturdays. Friday hours of the Exhibition are from 10 a.m.-1 p.m. only.

Iggud Dati "Emeth V'Emunah" Jerusalem
Gan Rehavia, 1 Rehov Szold
Professor Ernst Simon
will deliver an address in honour of the 70th birthday of Walter Lewin
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Tomorrow, February 7, Shabbath Mishpatim
Shaharith 8.15 a.m., Torah Reading 9 a.m.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight — Jerusalem 4.41, Tel Aviv 4.55, Haifa 4.58

and ends tomorrow — Jerusalem 5.55, Tel Aviv 5.53, Haifa 5.55

Portion: Mishpatim, Shmot 21, 1—24, 18
Haftara: Shmuel I, 20, 18—42

JERUSALEM

Yesharim Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.55 p.m. Arvit, 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.50 p.m.

Beichal Shlomo: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadsbut Hakayim Hadati'im: Beit Hehalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight: Religious Choral Singers, 4.15 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.) Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. Cantor: Leib Glantz.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.55 p.m.

Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Strauss): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.05 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadsbut Hebayim Hadati'im (Keren Zvi Hall, 18 Shlomo Hamelech St.) Tonight: 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (28 Kiryat Sefer St., Abuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.05 p.m., Arvit, 6.30 p.m.

Shifte Synagogue (Obel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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United Nations—Sale of Surplus Equipment
The United Nations is selling a quantity of scrap iron, consisting of old Willys station wagon bodies.
Equipment will be available for inspection at Government House on February 11 and 12, 1959. For further information and detailed instructions apply to the District Commissioner's Office in Jerusalem between 9 and 10 February, 1959.

Required:
Technicians
for serving with the Israel Defence Forces Signallers' Corps, either as regular soldiers or as civilian employees.
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DOAR ZVAI 2148, Section 4.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, February 6, 1959

Economic News from Abroad

Spain's Inflation

● Though less has been heard of late about opposition to the Franco regime, observers warn of dangers ahead because of Spain's deteriorating economic position. The big development projects launched in recent years have partly been financed by inflationary methods, and as a result the cost of living has soared 40 per cent in the past two years, wiping out the benefits of the large wage increase decreed by the government in the autumn of 1956. Rapid industrial expansion has also led to a rise in imports of equipment and raw materials, with the result that Spain's gold reserves have dropped from $220m. in 1955 to $57m. — the minimum required as cover for the national currency. By comparison, the trade deficit was $387m. in 1957 (as against $170m. in 1955), and is still running at the same level, and the huge American aid programme covers barely half of it. Spain has been facing increasing difficulties in obtaining foreign loans, and the government has been forced to take measures to stop the drain. A levy of 25 per cent on the f.o.b. value of most imports (rising to 50 and 200 per cent for luxury commodities and cars) is intended to reduce the home demand. Imports of petroleum products have been cut by about a fifth, and the introduction of petrol rationing is being discussed. Meanwhile the dwindling real incomes of the wage earners have begun to affect sales of consumer goods apart from food, and the textile mills are faced with the prospect of reduced orders and mass dismissals.

Lancashire Cartel Broken

● Economic history was made in Britain when the seven-man tribunal presided over by Justice Devlin ruled that the ten-year-old price ring operated by the Lancashire Yarn Spinners' Association is "contrary to public interests" and must be dissolved. The ruling, the first of its kind in Britain, was made under the Tory-introduced legislation for supervision of restrictive trade agreements. In handing it down, Devlin admitted that a number of textile mills will have to close down in its wake, but explained that the tribunal was satisfied that the price fixing had resulted in a waste of national resources, because it prevented efficient firms from cutting prices to meet mounting Far Eastern competition and had cost the nation considerable export business. It is expected that dissolution of the price cartel will lead to mass unemployment in Lanchshire and may jeopardize the present government's election prospects, but the British press welcomes the ruling as "harsh but valid" if the country is to bring about a long-term consolidation of its textile industry.

THERE is a twist of irony in the fact that food rationing has come to an end (save for sugar and coffee, still rationed in order to maintain the food card system for emergency purposes) at a time when the country's economy is exposed to a new strain as a result of a sudden mass immigration, and people are being called to make ready for new privations. To be sure, things had not been planned that way. But in any case, the charge that the Government is inconsistent is largely based on popular misconceptions. Even should immigration reach the figure of 100,000 in 1959, its impact would still be incomparably less than in the heroic years 1948-1951, when trade and the sales of consumer goods had to be controlled in order to prevent starvation. First, the average number of immigrants then was double the figure now envisaged. Second, the population was half of what it is today, and the increment accordingly proportionally larger. Third, the nation's productive capacity has increased even more than its population, in particular as regards food supply, and most branches are well able to provide for a bigger population.

PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

In fact, the problems we have been facing during the past few years have not been shortages but surpluses of milk, eggs, vegetables, various varieties of fruit, etc.; marketing difficulties for textiles footwear, household goods; and sometimes even more flats than could be taken up. The spectre of physical deficiencies appears therefore to be rather remote, and in case of need output could easily be raised further in most lines of farming and industry.

Nor should our foreign currency requirements be regarded as prohibitive from the limited aspect of covering current consumption. In 1957 our total import for consumption purposes (including raw materials for local industry and agriculture, fuel, service etc.) amounted to 161m.; in 1958 it was about $170m.; for the next fiscal year it has been estimated at $183m. on the assumption that immigration will be 40,000, and that consumption *per capita* will increase by five per cent. Evidently, the additional amount required as a result of the heavier influx of immigrants could be offset by renouncing the increase in consumption *per capita* or replacing imported commodities by domestic ones on a larger scale than had originally been expected. In any case it would not run into more than a few millions of dollars, less perhaps than the additional imports of fodder required because of the drought in the Negev. The Government was obviously well advised to proceed with its liberalization policy without heeding nervous and ill-informed prophecies.

However, one should be well aware of the economic presumptions upon which this optimistic outlook is based. Not only does it presuppose that the Israel economy will continue to muddle, through with foreign aid and without making progress in expanding exports (as has been assumed by the Government planners for 1959/60), but it also fails to take into account any investment requirements for the additional immigrants, though housing and some ancillary services must be provided for them in any case. Fortunately the import component of building is relatively small, but it alone would probably exceed the additional imports required for direct consumption, while the investments necessary for the productive absorption of newcomers must run into much bigger amounts in local currency and in foreign exchange as well.

If unemployment is to be avoided — even by means of emergency projects — we shall therefore have to provide the means either by increasing the amounts of capital at our disposal, or by diverting to investments some resources earmarked for consumption, or by a combination of both. It is for this reason that saving assumes such acute importance under the present circumstances; and it is from this aspect that priorities must now be fixed.

Even though we may actually not be called to share our bread with the new immigrants, we may still have to choose between investing our funds in housing or in, say, expanding the railway system, or between workshops and hospitals; or perhaps to decide that both alternatives are vital and urgent to such an extent that we must save more to pay for both. Just as one has to keep in mind the grand perspective of national urgency, one must also remember that the success or failure of economic planning hinges on practical decisions concerning limited issues. Big though the problems looming ahead are, they are not beyond our capacity to solve.

Plantations Expand By 50,000 Dunams

By Our Economic Editor

THE aggregate area of fruit groves, orchards and vineyards in Israel now approximates 650,000 dunams, of which over 100,000 were planted during the past two years. In 1948 the total planted area was 355,000 dunams, and the increase since then does not reflect the great work done in rehabilitating and improving old, partly neglected groves. Thus many deteriorated olive trees were in fact uprooted, but the remaining ones were trimmed and cared for so that their yield increased considerably. The most spectacular result of rehabilitation was, however, achieved in the citrus groves, which now bear an average of three tons of fruit per dunam as compared with 1.9 tons ten years ago.

The present citrus area is about 265,000 dunams, i.e. already approaches the area planted with citrus in this country on the eve of the World War (300,000 dunams), when the industry reached its peak. However, while Shamuti oranges (Jaffas) then accounted for 81 per cent of the total planting, two years ago they accounted for only 65 per cent. Another change has been the decline of grapefruit from over 12 per cent of the area planted with citrus to seven. Valencia oranges now account for 15 per cent of the acreage and lemons, clementines and mandarines, etc. have also been relatively expanded.

Citrus Shares

According to the 1957 census, 61 per cent of the citrus plantations were owned by private growers, 29 per cent by smallholders (mostly in settlements affiliated to the Histadrut) and over eight per cent by communal settlements Since then, however, the percentage must have changed, for at least half of the 50,000 dunams of citrus added in the past two years were planted by the Jewish Agency in various types of labour settlements.

Next to citrus, vineyards have shown the greatest expansion: since Israel achieved independence from 48,000 dunams to over 112,000 of which over two-thirds are table grapes. Hitherto only small quantities of grapes have been exported, but experts are of the opinion that marketing prospects abroad are so favourable as to justify the planting of more vines of suitable varieties in climatically appropriate areas.

Except for almonds, deciduous fruit were not widely cultivated in this country ten years ago, but now they take up over 97,000 dunams. Indeed, apples (26,000 dunams) and plums (17,000 dunams) together now exceed the grapefruit area, but groves of pears, peaches and apricots also cover several thousand dunams for each variety. For several years economists have been warning the farmers that the prices of this fruit are going to drop when all the plantations start to bear, for domestic markets will be glutted and there are practically no export prospects, mainly because special varieties have to be grown for the overseas markets. However, these gloomy prophecies have not been heeded, and extensive planting has continued. The latest addition is cherries, of which we already have almost 200 dunams.

More Bananas

Banana plantations also increased from 4,500 dunams to over 20,000 over the past ten years, and have been successfully introduced in many settlements in the coastal plain. Apart from citrus, this is the only fruit crop a sizeable portion of which is exported, though it is still only an adjunct to the home market sales. Other important fruit varieties are olives (132,000 dunams, of which 124,000 are for oil, however,) almonds (11,000 dunams), figs (7,000 dunams) and pomegranates (3,600 dunams). Of late, rapid expansion has also been going on with subtropical fruit (such as avocadoes, mango, guava and anonas), but their total acreage still does not exceed 6,600 dunams.

Much care has been devoted to planting dates, which have reached almost 1,500 dunams. On the other hand, little has hitherto been achieved with nuts. A great future has been predicted for carobs in this country, for they could provide valuable fodder and replace imports, but progress in this respect has been slower than anticipated, although they cover 26,000 dunams.

Citrus loading at Haifa port is now in full swing

New Ship Repairs Company

A GROUP of skilled men, mostly former employees of the Palestine Ship Repairs Company, have established a new enterprise under the name of Israel Ship Repairs Co., Mr. Yaacov Avramescu, its commercial manager, announced in Haifa last week.

The Company's initial capital is to amount to IL500,000, to be provided by local investors and to be spent on workshop space and equipment. The new firm is now looking for a six to eight-dunam area on the waterfront, one of the pre-conditions for the commercial success of any ship repair enterprise.

"Our company means to keep overheads low, because in that respect all previous efforts in this field have failed commercially," Mr. Avramescu said. In view of the present slump in world shipping and in the shipbuilding business, he could not see how a large shipyard enterprise with a programme of constructing ships displacing thousands of tons could be profitable. Some very fine vessels of up to 250 tons had been built here, but construction costs had not been competitive, he said.

Until it is fully equipped for operations, the new firm is engaging in ship repair work through sub-contractors.

Y.A.

TURKEY PULLS BACK FROM BRINK

ANKARA (OFNS). — TURKEY is pulling back from the edge of bankruptcy. The Government is showing signs of determination to put right some economic errors of the last few years which brought her the brink, and experts from the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) who have been in Ankara scrutinizing the situation have decided that immediate curative measures taken are sound, and longer-term planning sensible.

Urgent political and military reasons — especially after the revolution in Iraq — demanded that Turkey extricate herself or be extricated from the economic morass. Any continuation of the downhill gallop of Premier Adnan Menderes and his Government could conceivably have led to some attempted internal coup of the Pakistani kind, or a dangerous Communist grip on Turkey's foreign trade. There was something like a six per cent increase in Turkish foreign trade with the Communist bloc over the last 18 months, at the expense of trade with the West. Even today, when trade with the Western nations has picked up, Turkey's third largest trading partner is East Germany — ranking after the U.S. and West Germany.

The reason for the decline in Turkish trade with the West in the last few years was mainly due to her inability to settle the vast debts she had run up in the course of a development programme praiseworthy in itself but quite beyond her means. Large companies — such as Wimpeys and Metropolitan Vickers, to mention but two from Britain — had debts outstanding for years for the big contracts they were engaged on, and were borrowing from the banks at steep interest rates to keep going. A Dutch harbour-building firm, working on the Turkish southern port of Mersin, was on the verge of cancelling its contract this summer.

Debts in Europe

These debts, which amount to about $400m. to European countries and firms alone, have been the subject of some extremely hard bargaining in Paris between a Turkish economic delegation and representatives of the OEEC nations. These nations had joined with the United States and the International Monetary Fund last July in providing the credits needed by Turkey to "tide her over the immediate crisis and set her economic reform (or stabilization programme, as it is somewhat euphemistically called) in motion.

The Turks, it seems, asked that there should be a complete standstill on debt repayment for three to four years, and that subsequently the repayment should be spread over a period of 20 years. The OEEC nations would like repayment to start immediately and to be spread over a very much shorter period — say five or six years at the most. The important thing, they have argued, is to restore the shaken confidence of Western firms in Turkey's credit-worthiness, while at the same time giving Turkey a decent chance to put her economy in order without the debts hanging like a millstone round her neck.

Turkey has devalued its currency, put on a credit squeeze, put up the price of State-owned goods, and balanced its Budget. It has also set up a committee which will draw up a Five-Year-Plan on which the international economists will comment.

All these measures have been difficult for the Government politically, and the question now is: Will the Turks stick it? Perhaps the most awkward pill to swallow is that the new deal will inevitably mean, short of vast drafts of further aid, a cutting down in the grandiose development projects — such as the costly replanning of Istanbul — which were dear to the heart of the party in power.

Devaluation of the lira and the credit squeeze already caused some price rises and unemployment, out of which the ferocious opposition parties have no scruples in making capital. Menderes has a difficult time in front of him. To cushion himself he will certainly need, and ask for, large amounts of further aid from the West. If he sticks to his reform programme with as much political courage as he has displayed up to now, it will probably be in the interests of the West to give it to him.

Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv Market Prices Are Easier

THE prices on the Tel Aviv Market were generally easier at the close of this week than last week. With very few exceptions, bonds and shares lost ground on continuous offering. It appears that the considerable number of new issues which are envisaged for the next fiscal year make for hesitancy on the market. Investors appear more reluctant, while offerings are always forthcoming. All dollar-linked bonds were one to two points lower, on rather considerable turnover from time to time, while index-linked were quiet and the bulk under their par value.

Very encouraging news got through on Wednesday, when the Bank Leumi Investment Company declared a cash dividend of 11 per cent and a 10 per cent bonus in shares. This company should be congratulated on such fine results and this distribution. Its ordinary B shares advanced on Wednesday by two-and-a-half points but were marked "buyers only." Good results were also reported from the General Mortgage Company. Elsewhere on the market four-and-a-half per cent Palestine Electric second preferred withdrew by some ten points after the recent advance, and five per cent Dead Sea debentures lost some three points.

On the curb interest continues in the National Oil debentures with Bank Leumi Investment six per cent debentures in short supply and six per cent Israel Industrial debentures and six per cent Local Authorities debentures somewhat easier. I.O.P. are quiet and Savings Bonds lower.

Record Activity on Wall Street

THE New York Stock Market had its biggest month since 1929 in January, the daily volume of share dealings sometimes topping four million shares. Prices fluctuated: favourable business reports have a bullish influence, but some of the first-class shares have reached a price of 40 times the dividend.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 592.34 on February 3 as against 594.68 a week earlier.

Better Tone in London

AFTER a dull week London markets recovered and numerous gains were recorded, on selected demand. Dealings began in the new Barbados Government six per cent loan which was issued at par and closed with a premium. Gold shares were firm; oil shares dull.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 77.0 on February 3 as against 78.1 a week earlier. Industrials stood at 257.6 as against 257.5 and Kaffirs at 79.0 as against 78.6.

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Dr. JOHN DAVIE

Economist To Head UNRWA

DR. John H. Davis, who succeeds Mr. Henry R. Labouisse as Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, is a distinguished agricultural economist who has represented the United States at a number of international conferences.

Born in Missouri in 1904, Dr. Davis studied agricultural economics and business administration at Iowa State College and the University of Minnesota. During the New Deal he worked as an agricultural economist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, then served as executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. In 1953 he headed the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Board of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, then became Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and, since 1954, Director of the Programme in Agriculture and Business at Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration.

Unanimous Appointment

Dr. Davis represented the U.S. at several FAO conferences and helped establish the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in 1945. He has also served with U.S. delegations to international commodity conferences and was on the E.C.A.'s study mission to Greece, Italy and Germany in 1950.

The appointment of the new UNRWA director, who is married and has two sons, was unanimously endorsed by the Eight Governments represented on the Agency's Advisory Commission — the U.S., Britain, France, Belgium, Turkey, the U.A.R., Lebanon and Jordan. Dr. Davis is expected to take up his post in Beirut next month, relieving UNRWA's Deputy Director, Mr. Leslie J. Carver, who has been acting as Deputy Director.

Fair Weather Upset Winter Trade in Tel Aviv

By EEVY SCHUL

CROWDS the like of which have not been seen for many months, are filling clothing or shoe stores in this month's early winter sales in a wind-up to a most difficult winter season.

But report now seem to bear out earlier indications of financial setbacks for manufacturers as well as distributors, though the main losses were probably borne by the smaller shops, with the shoe trade particularly affected.

"In 30 years of shopkeeping in this country, this is the worst season I have experienced" — declared the owner of one of the many medium-sized shoe shops lining Nahlat Benyamin street, the one-time fashionable shopping centre of Tel Aviv. His complaints were echoed by other shoe-store proprietors, who claimed that they had been led astray by early forecasts of a severe winter which had tempted many of them to overstock. Equally premature forecasts of a drought, following in the wake of the earlier predictions, perplexed hesitant customers who were then confused with more prophecies of early "end-of-season" sales.

The situation was further complicated by the introduction of new fashions, calling for increased selections of stock which could possibly become "dead" by the following season. Even the smaller shops had to stock up on these modish items to attract the increasingly fashion-conscious customers. Buying ready-made collections on credit, store owners now found that they had to get rid of their dated stocks at almost any price in order to meet debts and make it possible to order spring and summer collections.

Earlier Results

Fortunately, the other seasons of 1958 had resulted in turnovers estimated to have been slightly over the average level. This was borne out by the profusions of winter styles and stockpiling by the merchants, who would not have been able to take such risks otherwise.

A random survey of medium-sized shoe shops showed that their sales volume during the months of November-December 1958 was only half of average turnovers and that their profits had declined from 10 to 25 per cent to five to five to 15 per cent.

The "last straw," according to manufacturers and shopkeepers, was a recent increase in the world prices of leather. While it is still too early to foresee whether this was just a one-time rise, spring and summer shoe collections are already affected and may increase in price by 10-20 per cent. This means in effect that credit-tight stores will have to reduce their future stocks, since profits have already been cut to a bare minimum.

The relative immunity of well-established larger shops to trade fluctuations became apparent in talks with the owners of several such stores. One well-known firm was even able to show a considerable increase in turnover for the month of January, particularly unusual in view of the fact that this month is usually regarded as the "weakest" of the winter season, preceding the seasonal sales of February. Success was attributed to a "guaranteed reputation," specialisation and low-pressure sales technique.

Textile and Clothing

Though the textile trade was also troubled by reluctant customers, talk of a crisis in this branch can be dismissed as a generalized exaggeration. As in the shoe trade, the little-man in textiles, also received the heaviest financial buffeting — particularly those who had thrown caution to the wind and invested heavily in ready-made raincoats. But there were very few shops who relied exclusively on these garments, demand for which dropped by an actual 80 per cent.

There was, on the other hand, compensating demand for jackets, vests, pullovers and other items to wear in the unaccustomed dry weather. Mens' fashions, being more conservative, will enable most shopkeepers to keep surplus stocks of salable items for next year. Women's clothing presented greater problems, but here too, the decreased demand for certain types of garments was somewhat offset by increased sale of others.

Sales on the whole should enable most textile shops to break even — without taking the end-of-season sales into account. To the extent that losses were suffered these may be blamed at least partly on lack of initiative and enticement as much as the cloudless skies.

The manager of one of the larger clothing stores in Tel Aviv declared that his turnover for December 1958 had been 20 per cent over December 1957. There had, he admitted, been a sharp reduction in raincoat sales during that month but business had picked up again during the first half of January. He attributed his improved sales to innovations in design, improved sales promotion and cut prices, claiming that there had been no price increases in his shop.

He also believed that "self-service" had helped. Easily accessible racks and hangers permitted customers to stroll and inspect most of the stock.

One other major store in Tel Aviv opened its winter season by announcing in October a general price reduction ranging from 10 to 35 per cent. During that month alone sales rose by 93 per cent and figures for November and December were respectively 29 and 21 per cent higher than the same months of the previous year.

According to figures provided by one of the biggest chain stores, with branches in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and Beersheba, textile and clothing showed a rise of 18 per cent over last year while shoes dropped by eight per cent.

In attempting to reach some conclusion about this year's slack trade for some — and mild profit for others — it becomes obvious that there is a definite trend among Israel shoppers which is at least as much responsible for the trade-tremors as the unusually fair weather. Initiative and "keeping up with the customer" seem on the whole to have paid off in a first test of endurance. Reputations for trustworthiness and improved selections have proved their value along with packaging and advertising. Shoes, textiles and household appliance stores are all now meeting a more demanding customer, who wants to enjoy the act of purchasing next to the pleasure of obtaining good quality, design and price worthiness for his limited spending power... Merchants who attempt to go back to the "good old times" may soon find themselves tending empty shops.

BUDGET DEBATE IDEAS

POST Economic Correspondent

IT is understood that the Minister of Finance intends to let the Knesset debate to its heart's content the budget he tabled some weeks ago while he prepares a new one. It is obvious that the old one will not fit the situation created by renewed mass immigration. It is obvious, too, that the Minister can always introduce a supplementary budget if the expenditure sanctioned by the Knesset proves insufficient. There is, therefore, not much sense in discussing the tabled budget as it is. But there is urgent need to re-examine the basic tenets of economic policy; and the first reading of a budget is the time to do it.

Although the debate will follow party lines, we are in the fortunate position that all the parties in the House subscribe to the view that the budget must be used as a major instrument for the absorption of immigration. Further, all parties will agree that absorption requires economic expansion and that the main task, to be tackled immediately, is to increase employment and to raise exports. For jobs must be found if unemployment is not to grow to dangerous proportions, and exports must be increased if the gap in the balance of payments is not to widen.

Bringing Down Costs

Here, then, are some suggestions for the expected budget debate. First, the sore point of bringing down administrative costs should be tackled in earnest. We may arrive at the stage where we shall have to cut down on services in order to avoid a hopeless budget deficit. But before this is done every effort should be made to save on small items. In every government department an enquiry is likely to reveal that not all the material that is sent out by it is really necessary, that decisions which occupy the attention of entire committees could be delegated to individuals, that the elimination of certain administrative procedures would speed work rather than hinder it.

Second, with pressure on the labour market and on credits increasing, those projects which provide the largest number of jobs in relation to investment should get priority. The Minister of Commerce and Industry mentioned recently that some of the projects now being studied call for an investment of IL100,000 per worker. If such investments produce exceptional export profits they can be justified. But in the present situation, when jobs are essential and credit scarce, we must prefer labour-intensive industries so that the maximum employment can be derived from investment capital. By this criterion some of the big new projects would have to wait for implementation until times are easier.

Showing Returns

Third, investments must be judged not only by their profitability but also by how soon they will show returns. We cannot now afford to place money in ventures that will not pay for themselves fairly quickly. Although they might provide employment, they would constitute a heavy mortgage on our resources which at present we cannot afford. In agriculture this would mean preferring crops such as peanuts, sugar and cotton to oranges and avocadoes, in industry middle-sized enterprises to large ones.

Fourth comes utilizing our industrial capacity. The temptation to buy equipment from abroad was great when Reparations were being allocated, and firms installed it with an eye to the future although they knew they could not make use of it immediately. It is therefore being suggested that instead of building costly new enterprises to employ the newcomers we could exploit our installed equipment more fully which would cut down the required investments and incidentally reduce overheads.

All this can be achieved only if market facilities are available. The domestic market will widen owing to the influx of the immigrants themselves, but there is already a certain amount of over-production and our factories will not readily take on more labour.

Central Theme

Here we come to the central theme of the economic debate. One camp believes that our business activity can be expanded only if the economy is freed of bureaucratic fetters; the other, that the sure way is to tax the entrepreneur as much as possible to give the government funds it can inject where they will do the most good.

At this point the government is in a quandary. In the past, bureaucratic controls have discouraged private foreign investment; but in the present impasse it is the government which must prevent unemployment, which is why it has to raise money by cutting down profits in one way or another.

It is a pity that these basic questions will be discussed in an election year, when the temptation is great to judge them with an eye to the voter, and not on their merits. But we cannot delay the discussion any longer. If this year the budget is used not as an instrument of economic policy but only as a means of financing the government administration in its present form, we will be unable to create the required facilities for absorption.

Histadrut Bank Expands

Jerusalem Post Reporter

WITH the growth of its affiliated industries and the need to raise funds for their expansion and financial consolidation, the Histadrut felt the necessity to establish a special body to supply the long-term credit which had formerly been handled by the Workers' Bank.

The Israel-America Industrial Bank, Ltd., was put up at the end of 1956. It is a joint enterprise of the Workers Bank and its American subsidiary, Ampal, with the active aid of the Treasury, which still provides most of the capital for productive investments in this country. The Bank now has a share capital of IL1.5m., composed of IL1m. of ordinary shares (held by the two founder bodies) and IL0.5m. of non-voting four per cent preferred shares held by the Treasury.

IL2.7m. have been raised in the U.S. by way of perpetual six per cent debentures sold there by Ampal, and about IL0.23m. in South Africa by way of 20-year six per cent debentures. When the two debentures issues have been sold out, the Bank expects to get an additional IL1.5m. It also has IL5m. of Treasury deposits and IL2m. of private deposits (mainly from Histadrut bodies) for various periods up to six years at 6-6.5 per cent interest and covered by a linking clause. Another IL3m. of Treasury deposits have been earmarked for it under the current Development Budget, and negotiations are going on about substantial deposits of provident funds and joint insurance bodies. Thus the bank expects to have at its disposal an aggregate amount of over IL17m. as compared with IL12.35m. at the end of last December.

The Bank's loans are granted at interest rates of 6.5 to eight per cent for periods of five to 12 years. Of the IL10.5m. outstanding by the end of 1958, industrial enterprises of the Histadrut's central bodies (Koor, Hamashbir, Tnuva etc.) accounted for IL4.3m., factories in kibbutzim for IL3.8m., producers' cooperatives for IL1.5m. and privately-owned factories for IL0.9m. The bank also owns IL560,000 (14 per cent) of the share capital of the Israel Industrial Institute, which is to become the main body administering industrial credits for development purposes.

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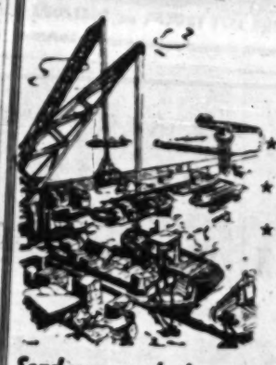

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Shipping Industry Grows But Affected By Slumps

By Our Economic Editor

THE fact that for almost two years there has been a recession in the world economy outside the Soviet Bloc has not yet impressed itself on the Israel public, and every pretext is used to minimize its extent and effects. However, the recession has neither been confined to the U.S. nor has it already petered out, despite the impressive recovery of several American industries and the relative steadiness of the level of spending in the U.S., which still has a large number of unemployed while new investments have not recovered.

The European economies have withstood the shock better than had originally been expected — largely because they still had the backlog of reconstruction demand from the war period — but their advance has also been slowed, and current attempts to "reinflate" demand — e.g. in Britain — must proceed in a very cautious way due to the changed world climate and stiffer international competition.

Narrowing Markets

The primary producer countries are confronted both by narrowing markets for their products — be it metals or cotton or wheat (one might perhaps add oil as well) — and by a reduced flow of investments in new projects. The combined effect, working its way quite apart from what is going on in America, is at least partly responsible for a large part of the social and political strain in countries as far apart as India, the Congo and Argentina.

Moreover, the reduced level of economic activity makes itself felt in countries that have not as yet been infected — such as France — and the depressive effect thus spreads. Obviously we are in for a downswing that it will take time to eliminate completely, and it is on the recurrence of this "capitalistic automatism" that Communist strategy banks. But today the establishment of the European Common Market and the reversion to a somewhat modified gold standard stands out in strong contrast to the disruption of world trade and currencies 30 years ago. The rapid financial rescue operations for the maintenance of economic stability that are going on in India, Turkey, Argentina etc., would also never have been undertaken a generation ago.

Special Character

That Israel has so far been little affected by this development may be a pleasant fact, but its reasons should be clearly understood. There is, first, Israel's negative balance of payments, which makes her gain in an international commodity slump much more than she loses due to lower export prices. There is, second, the preoccupation of Israel economy with development projects that are only loosely connected with the world market trends, and mainly governed by the absorption requirements of the Jewish immigration. There is, third, the special character of the country's main export-commodities — citrus and diamonds — both of which are top-quality goods feeding but a small fraction of their respective markets, and therefore may well retain their position — even though at somewhat lower prices — at a time when marginal producers of lower grades are squeezed out. Due to these advantages Israel is still proceeding to develop at a relatively rapid pace, and may hope to weather the storm until the world economy enters a stage of renewed expansion. But the background should be kept in mind whenever a major economic issue is probed.

Such an issue is Israel's merchant marine. Out of small beginnings several years ago, it has rapidly developed into one of our biggest industries, with over $70m. invested in ships under Israel flag and a similar amount tied in new vessels to be delivered in course of the next years. With 41 seagoing vessels totalling some 300,000 BRT and a prospect of 600,000 BRT by 1963, Israel has secured herself a place among the world's maritime nations, and by her aggressive policy she has succeeded in commanding a volume of shipping even outside her own seaborne trade.

Over one-quarter of Israel's maritime trade and almost three-quarters of her maritime passenger traffic are now carried in her own vessels, whose gross income amounted to about $31m. in 1957. The value added was over $8m., (or $10m. according to another computation) i.e. more than the diamond industry's and almost a quarter of the citrus industry's. When our fleet is doubled in the near future, one might assume that shipping would become one of Israel's main sources of earned foreign exchange, quite apart from its general importance as a national carrier for a country so vitally dependent upon seaborne transport, both in times of peace and of war.

International Competition

Once the leap has been made, the trade mastered, a sales organization established, experienced crews raised and international repute won, there should be no special difficulty in conquering another fraction of international maritime trade, in which the liberal tradition of free competition survives more than anywhere else, and Israel's handicap of relatively high wages is offset by the growing influence of the seamen's international trade union in most maritime countries.

However, this seemingly sound outlook has not held in the changed circumstances of the world trade depression. Already in 1957 — for which year the index of voyage charter rate still averaged 113, i.e. not far below the Korea peak — Zim's profit dropping to $1.25m., as compared with $1.46m. in 1956, although the company's fleet had increased. At the time this was attributed to the fact that several of the newly acquired units could not yet be put into service (partly due to the aftermath of the Sinai campaign) while their depreciation and interest charges already had to be allocated. The results of 1958 — which brought a further decline of tramp rates to about half as much as in 1957 (though time rates declined less) — have not yet been published, but tentative figures suggest that the company has not even been able to cover depreciation and financial charges.

A proof of Zim's strained financial situation is also the assent of the shareholders (i.e. the Histadrut and the Jewish Agency) that the government join as an equal partner in the enterprise in view of the necessity to raise additional capital for financing a great expansion programme which they could no longer shoulder alone.

The financial situation of the El-Yam company is more favourable, in view of its different capital structure and also because most of its vessels are still plying under long-term charters contracted during a period of high rates, but when these charters end in the not too distant future, El-Yam too will have to face rather hard times.

Nor have the minor shipping companies fared better. Though hitherto only a few Israel ships have been laid up, insiders do not conceal their concern for the future if foreign trampers continue to undermine the liners' rates. They admit that orders for doubling the present fleet's tonnage were placed during a spell of high shipping profits on the assumption that world trade volume would continue to expand rapidly, and that the ambitious programme would hardly have been undertaken under the current circumstances.

As a matter of fact several orders placed in Germany on account of Reparations funds have been cancelled, and the recent orders for new tankers (in Japan and France) were placed against considerable opposition. Rather paradoxically, the shipping companies' financial straits have also weakened their case against the Treasury in their demand for an export premium, for the industry would have been unable to carry out its original expansion plans without the State's aid, even if the premium were paid.

Muddled Planning

However, these vacillations about the prospects of shipping are indicative less of increased insight than of muddled planning. Without delving into stastistics and cost calculations one may easily see that just as it was wrong to base long-term plans (for investments that must be amortized over a period of at least 25 years) on the profit margins of a postwar boom period, so is it short-sighted to presume that a vital and dynamic industry like shipping could endure for a prolonged period a level of earnings that does not cover the costs of modern and technically efficient vessels. Indeed, veteran shipping companies in Europe, though no less affected by the drop in rates, have on the whole been much less nervous, continuing to place orders for new ships, both for cargo and for passenger traffic, in order to rejuvenate their fleets and to keep abreast of the technical progress, well aware that it is the obsolete and inefficient units that are squeezed out in a depression and least capable of taking advantage of a prosperity.

The rash change of mind in this country apparently stems from a combination of speculative approach (which led the companies to assume heavy financial responsibilities on the assumption of high profits and easy credit terms) and of the prevalent tendency to let the burden of heavy responsibility be shouldered by some public body (though in this case it is the Treasury which insists upon such patronage, while the shipping people would prefer to be cut loose from the State's apron on the condition that adequate terms of exchange, credit etc. are established for their operations).

Boom and Slump

Shipping cannot, however, be shielded against the vagaries of world economy any more than from those of the weather, and there is no reason whatever why the Israel merchant marine could not brave the alternations of boom and slump just like all other maritime nations. As a matter of fact, we have to face a similar problem whenever we come to grips with producing a staple commodity (or service), be it cotton, copper or carrying cargoes.

It is, however, of the utmost importance to understand that technical efficiency, modern equipment and fair financial terms are not enough for survival amidst cut-throat international competition unless provision is made for adequate capital resources making long-term planning and policy possible. In this respect Israel's merchant marine still has a long way to go before a state is reached that can be regarded as more or less satisfactory. Zim's total capital reserves at the end of 1957, for instance, amounted to $10m. against assets totalling $48m., of which $47m. were fixed (and the situation must have worsened since), while the own means of a solid British shipping company by far exceed its fixed investments.

Obviously, it is the vast reserves accumulated from boom profits which allow the shipping companies abroad to plan ahead unperturbed by a deficit year, to maintain services at a loss for competitive reasons, to place orders at most convenient terms etc., while in this country a company is still considered well managed when it operates at the least possible profit margin.

Power of Decision

Another precondition of a far-sighted and resourceful management is letting the managers both carry the responsibility and wield the power of decision with regard to a company's affairs — but here too lack of capital acts as a potent handicap, quite apart from our administrative controls. One may be excused for wondering whether the State's joining the Zim management will improve the situation in this respect.

Passenger ships and freighters at the main quay at Haifa port.

COLD VOYAGE: The Hamburg Freighter Teresia Hussi as she docked in Helsinki harbour covered with ice after battling her way through rough seas in a zero temperatures. EXPRESS Photo

Germany's Zeppelin Plant Predicts Nuclear Dirigible

By OMER ANDERSON

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, THE former Zeppelin plant has been reopened here by associates of the late Dr. Hugo Eckener as the site where they hope to build a nuclear-powered airship.

Dr. Eckner's "Zeppelin-luftschiffbau-gesellschaft" here on Lake Constance has been taken over by some of the engineers and technicians who built Eckener's Hindenburg and Graf Zeppelin airships.

The prime mover for the nuclear airship project is Captain Max Pruss, skipper of the Hindenburg when it exploded into flames in the U.S. on May 6, 1937.

"The nuclear age soon will bring back Transatlantic airship travel. The dirigible will be the first commercial craft to use the nuclear engine in the air," predicts Pruss, "because it is the only structure capable of carrying the weight."

"The airship is safer, more comfortable and more profitable than the aircraft, particularly the jet aircraft," he claims. "A jet trip is like being sealed in a sardine can and hurled to your destination. Fast, but certainly no pleasure trip."

Zeppelin veterans associated with Pruss have a huge nuclear airship on the drawing board. In addition to 200 passengers, it would carry 80 tons of freight.

West Germany has just opened a nuclear ship research reactor at Hamburg. The Germans propose developing a compact economic reactor for ship propulsion, a reactor which Pruss believes can later be modified, when developed, for airship propulsion.

Pruss proposes undercutting airline and steamship fares. He recalls that in 1937, when there was no airline competition, the round-trip Frankfurt-New York Zeppelin fare was $460 — with no baggage weight limitation.

He promises ocean-liner comfort — staterooms, dining room and lounges — and sight-seeing. "We liked to travel at about 500 feet in the old Zeppelins," he remembers, "so the passengers could see the scenery."

Pruss claims that the Zeppelin failed because Germany was unable to get helium as the lifting gas, and had to use combustible hydrogen. (UANA)

Ships' Supplies Are An Unrecognised Export

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

THE ship chandling trade, almost as old as shipping itself, has grown in Israel into a large, highly specialized trade of a high standard during the past few years. It got its boost through the growth of our own merchant fleet. As is the custom, our vessels, too, try to buy as many of their supplies as possible in the home port, purchasing in foreign harbours mainly fresh food and such supplies as have run out.

The country's largest ships supply firm is Layam Ltd. of Haifa, owned by Zim, Hamashbir Hamercazi, Tnuva and Nakhshon. During 1958, the firm sold $1.9 m. worth of supplies to Israel ships and $285,000 worth to foreign vessels calling at Haifa and Eilat, either directly or as wholesaler. Layam also sold $350,000 worth of supplies to foreign diplomatic missions and international institutions, who may buy imported supplies duty-free, against foreign currency.

With Zim a partner in the firm, Layam of course supplies all Zim ships. Each chandler also has agreements with different shipping lines, whose vessels will buy only from him. In general, Layam accounts for about two-thirds of our chandler sales, with the rest of the market going to smaller firms.

Paint Supplies

The chandlers supply food, drinks, smokes, maps and charts, marine oils and various technical supplies, technical books, working clothes, paints and small navigational equipment. About half the supplies bought by Israel ships are locally made or grown. Foreign ships buy only a small part of their supplies in Israel because all too often neither the price nor the quality of the local products can compete with similar articles obtainable at other ports of call.

One Israel item that does succeed is paint. Oil tankers and tramp steamers, which remain away from the home port for months or even years on end, are the best customers.

"We could sell many more local products if the Treasury would recognise these sales for what they are, exports, although we don't have to take them further than the quay in port," a representative of the ships' chandlers told us. "We demand export premiums on the added value of all Israel goods we sell, as enjoyed by all other exporters. Although ships' supplies have been recognized as export by the Ministry of Commerce, we do not enjoy the premium that usually goes with it. Yet our expenses are continuingly rising, which the premium could offset in part. Unlike manufacturers, we have no local market to compensate for low export prices. We believe that our demand for the export premium has so far been turned down because we cannot exert sufficient pressure. The Treasury knows that, unlike manufacturers, we have no alternative but to go on selling anyway."

Some Anomalies

The refusal has resulted in some anomalies, he said. If a ship's purser wants to buy a kilo of fresh beans, he must pay the full market price at the rate of IL3.800 per dollar. But if he'll take the beans in cans, he can get them much cheaper, because the canner, as an approved exporter, enjoys the export premium on his added value.

When an Israel ship buys stores in Haifa, it pays foreign currency only to cover the dollar cost of the stores. For fresh foods, the purser pays in Israel pounds, but for an imported delicacy he pays the import cost in dollars, with the chandler's profit and handling charges in local currency. The added value on the $285,000 worth of supplies Layam sold to foreign vessels amounted to about $129,000.

Layam considers itself relatively cheap in most foreign supplies compared to chandlers in other ports. This is explained by the fact that Layam acts both as importer and supplier, thereby cutting out middlemen's handling charges.

As an example, Layam can offer Portuguese sardines at a lower price than in almost any other part except Lisbon. On the other hand, it sometimes must charge more for oranges than the same Israel citrus costs in a European port. When the Citrus Marketing Board sends a cargo of citrus to England the price is not fixed in advance and the oranges are sold for whatever they may fetch at the time. But in Haifa, the chandler must buy them at the fixed price, which is sometimes higher.

In order to increase its sales, Layam and all other Israel chandlers strive to offer a large choice of goods at competitive prices. For this purpose the company has opened a large bonded warehouse inside the port, from which it can offer a very wide range of goods. These include frozen butter, chickens and dairy products from Denmark and Holland; marine equipment from Britain; cigarettes from Britain, France and the U.S.; champagne from France; cigars from Havana and Holland; cameras and transistor radios from Japan (mostly for diplomats) and beer from Denmark, Holland and Israel.

The firm also offers special items from Eastern Europe, such as Hungarian salami and Tokay; Polish vodka; slivovitz from Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, and, in the past, vodka from Russia. Whether members of East European missions prefer Western goods and vice-versa is a trade secret.

Flag Supplies

Flags are quite an important chandling item. Layam has many in stock. It also has a supply of specially made flag bunting from Britain in various colours, from which it can put together almost any flag in a short time. As new countries receive their independence, their flags come into demand. In the past Layam received orders for Ghana flags from Israel vessels sailing there. Now the flag of French Guinea is being prepared.

Chandling also has its lighter side. One veteran told us of a telegram he once received from an American oil tanker on her way to Haifa in midwinter ordering 125 gallons of ice cream. He treated it as a joke. But when the ship arrived the purser insisted on the order, explaining that Americans eat ice cream the year round and the ship's refrigeration plant had broken down. He refused to sail until the chandler pulled a surprised, hibernating Haifa ice-cream maker from his bed to make up the order. Another American ship ordered four barrels of Jordan water for the crew.

One purser, calling at Eilat, had ordered six dozen pencils for his medicine chest, together with a quantity of aspirins, iodine and bandages. He smiled when the chandler supplied him with penicillin instead. Since the Japanese tuna clipper Shinyo Maru made Haifa her home port, the sale of rice has gone up. She takes two tons at a time, which works out at about a kilo per man per day.

U.N. Agency Tackles Shipping Ton Riddle

By G. GREGORY JENSEN

LONDON (NANA). — HERE is a riddle which costs you money: when is a ton not a ton?

Answer: When it is a ton of shipping.

A ton of shipping is neither a short ton (2,000 lb. or 908 kilos) nor a long ton (1,016 kilos) nor the metric ton — nor any other kind of ton with a set weight.

Because of this, consumers around the world sometimes pay more than they should for many products which are transported by ships.

The problem soon may be solved, however, thanks to the newest specialized agency of the United Nations — the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization. IMCO is meeting here to seek solutions for the tonnage problem and for other problems affecting shipping.

Many Formulas

Right now, every country has its own formula for deciding what a ton of shipping is.

"When you figure the tonnage of a ship, you can't just pick it up and weigh it, you have to estimate," explained the U.S. delegate, Mr. Alvin Shapiro, Vice-President of the American Merchant Marine Institute.

The estimate is made by measuring the space a ship occupies, then using a mathematical formula to arrive at the tonnage. "So many cubic feet of ship space — less certain deductions — equal so many tons," Shapiro said.

"The trouble is," he pointed out, "every nation figures its deductions differently. No one, for example, deducts exactly the same amounts or in the same way as the U.S. does.

"Because of these deductions, you can have two ships which are absolutely identical, but if they're registered in different countries one may come up listed several thousand tons larger than the other," he said.

Insurance Scale

In that case, the "heavier" ship's insurance charges would be much higher than the "smaller" ship's. So would its port charges and its total operating expenses — and thus, eventually, so would the cost of goods shipped to the consumer.

In addition to which, nobody would really know the actual size of either ship.

The task which IMCO faces is to negotiate a single formula for figuring tonnage, and then recommend it to maritime nations for adoption as a world-wide standard of measurement. A group of experts to study the problem already has been set up by IMCO.

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Asian Women Put Men In Their Place

By Dennis Bloodworth

SINGAPORE. — A GANG of heavy manual workers stood in the back of the sand truck, in Singapore, gripping their spades in gnarled hands. Beneath flat, rectangular red caps of starched cotton, their hard, tea-coloured faces turned to watch the stream of brightly-clad creatures that chattered its way through a nearby hotel entrance. But there were no wolf-whistles. Both groups were women.

The labourers were women of the Hakka minority, which originally migrated southwards from North China, and who now provide Hong Kong and Singapore with pick-and-shovel brigades. Out in the quarries or on construction sites in all weathers, they are the wage-earners, the rulers of the family, and seem to pick the sedentary husbands they leave at home mainly for their baby-sitting qualities.

The Hakja are typical of a side of feminine life in Asia that the West, dreaming of a masculine despotism in the Orient that reduces woman to the status of chattel or slave, often forgets. Their unchallenged power over their menfolk is reflected in the matriarchies to be found among many tribes in Indo-China and among the Minangkrebau of Central Sumatra, and even to some extent in the Malayalese of India among whom wealth and property passes down through the distaff side.

In the history of Asia, individual women have held positions of power at least as great as those enjoyed by their sisters in the West. No French royal mistress wielded an influence as ruinous as that of Yang Kuei Fei, the fat-faced favourite of a weak T'ang dynasty emperor, perhaps no queen dominated as did the last Dowager Empress of China, and in modern international politics no woman has been as significant as Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Tough and Energetic

But the colourfully dressed women streaming through the hotel entrance, as tough and energetic in their own way as the Hakka workers who watched them, have decided that things have not yet gone far enough. Clad in kimono, sari and Chinese cheongsam, in sarong, Western frock or the coatee and white silk trousers of feminine Vietnam, they flocked into Singapore a few days ago from 14 different countries. They are all delegates to the international seminar of the Pan-Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association, and they have convened here in order to put man in his place in a big way.

Superficially, the arrival of these women has given the city a new gaiety and charm, but in between the rounds of cocktails, lunches and dinners, there has been some serious and important discussion. Isolated quotes from soft-voiced speeches provide some typical and intriguing examples. Mme. Sardjono from Indonesia said on her arrival at the airport that she would share with her foreign colleagues the "secrets" of Indonesian womanhood's fight for equality. Mme. Nibhon Wilairat of Thailand spoke of her countrywomen's rights to intervene in "military affairs." Begum Hasasin Malik of Pakistan challengingly recalled the "horrible conditions" of former days. And authoress Han Suyin bluntly accused men of "brainwashing" women into believing themselves inferior.

Most militant of all has been the 10-strong delegation from South Vietnam whose pretty and diminutive leader, Miss Tran Kim Thuyen, warned that her group had come to fight for the rights of women and meant business. The morale of the doll-like Vietnamese was particularly high, for President Ngo Dinh Diem had just promulgated a new Family Law in Saigon after the National Assembly had been under heavy feminine pressure for months to pass the Bill. The law prohibits polygamy and concubinage, provides severe penalties for adultery, bans divorce except in special cases that will require the President's approval (he is a bachelor), and generally ensures that the Vietnamese husband will have to behave himself in future.

The general account given by the delegates of the emancipation of women throughout Asia was, in fact, a striking and encouraging one. Rising in turn to speak at a conference that looked more like an exotic fashion show, they were able to say that broadly speaking the millions of women they represented enjoyed equal rights with men today. It was noticeable that Miss Amy Kane from New Zealand, while presenting the satisfactory account one would expect, could not cap for her countrywomen the list of freedoms enjoyed by the women of Burma. A Singapore delegate summed up accurately: "It is not that any door has been shut upon us, but that our own apathy .... is holding us back."

Problems and Heartache

The women of Asia and the Pacific area do face very real problems and heart-breaks, of which the worst are probably caused by the hard-dying practice of polygamy. But the main difficulty that has emerged from the discussions of the seminar has been that, especially among the uneducated, the woman is too ignorant or too ridden by tradition to take advantage of her new emancipation. And, not unnaturally, the average husband does not exactly put himself out to jog her elbow.

It would not be surprising, either, if some women distrust the whole business. To the National Conference of Active Women-Builders of Socialism recently held in Communist China the word "emancipation" evidently meant working like a Hakka without enjoying the advantages of the Hakkas' matriarchal society.

The equality of women in Lusbun, for example, was established once and for all when housewives of the municipality left their normal occupations and, to quote the local Communist Press, were "organized to go up to the mountains to smash iron ore into pieces from early morning until late at night." In Inner Mongolia women have been mobilized into playing their part in national construction by handing over their jewellery and household belongings to help the good cause, while in Peking they have regimented themselves "on military lines" to do "10 days' work in seven" on farms outside the city.

Asian women who know something of their sex's struggle in the outside world, may well ask whether it was for this that the Western suffragettes chained themselves to railings in London 40 years ago.

(OWNS Copyright)

The True Nurse —Schwester Selma

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A TINY, slightly stooped woman named Selma Meyer celebrated her 75th birthday on Tuesday—and leading figures of Jerusalem's medical institutions crowded into the hall of the Sha'arei Zedek Nursing School to mark the event. The tributes were in Hebrew—a language in which the central figure of the occasion is still shaky—and all of them expressed appreciation of an awesome quality; that of absolute dedication.

"Schwester Selma" has been chief nurse at Sha'arei Zedek hospital for 43 years. She was not over four feet tall even in 1916, when she came here after ten years in Hamburg's Jewish hospital, and although her patients and students insist that she never changes, old timers say that her now silver hair was once blonde.

In the last decade of the 19th century, children were sent from Palestine to Germany to seek help in building a Jewish hospital for Jewish patients that would take the place of the mission hospitals. The German Jewish community raised funds and sent a young Berlin physician, Dr. Moshe Wallach, to take charge of the project. Sha'arei Zedek was

completed in 1902 in what was then a suburb of the New City of Jerusalem.

Dr. Wallach, who died two years ago at the age of 90, became legendary in the Jerusalem community for his strict discipline. He introduced unheard-of vaccination campaigns and isolation wards in the face of community resistance.

In Schwester Selma, who arrived here at the height of a typhus epidemic to take up the post of chief nurse, Dr. Wallach found a devotion, if not an authoritarianism, to match his own, and the two of them worked together to develop the first modern hospital in the area.

Miss Meyer has always been what Dr. Falk Schlesinger, present Director of Sha'arei Zedek, calls a "true nurse." In other professions, he says, it may be possible to separate one's job from one's personality, but not in nursing. "Schwester Selma to this day does not consider anything beneath her, does not think there are some jobs that should be left to the student nurse. She will do anything to help the patient."

Another doctor who has worked with her puts it this way: "Schwester Selma sees the patient as a subject, not an object. She treats each one of them as if he or she were a favourite."

It is said that elderly German ladies who come as patients merely have to see Miss Meyer to feel better. She often goes to her own room in the hospital, makes them a cup of coffee, brings it to them and sits down with them for a chat.

Adopted Children

In 1916, the year Schwester Selma arrived, a baby was born in Sha'arei Zedek and the mother died soon after. The father was killed while serving with the Turkish army. Schwester Selma adopted the baby, who is today a grandmother and whose family treat Schwester Selma as head of the house. In 1917, a two-year-old girl being treated at the hospital for meningitis also lost her parents—and Schwester Selma adopted her second daughter. She had both girls educated in Germany. The second daughter died in the Ben Yehuda Street explosion in Jerusalem 10 years ago. Yet a third baby—a girl born 19 years ago as the eleventh child of poor parents was adopted by Dr. Wallach and brought up by Schwester Selma. The girl is now in a religious kibbutz.

Schwester Selma grumbles a bit today about the more casual attitude of the "new-fangled nurses," but has herself helped to make the Sha'arei Zedek nurse (the Nursing School was opened in 1938) a byword of efficiency and dedication.

Today, at 75 and with Sha'arei Zedek a large hospital, Schwester Selma has turned over many of her tasks to younger women. But from her room on the second floor of the hospital, she still makes her daily rounds to give patients the individual attention they might not otherwise get.

M. E.

Mecca of Nature's Miracle Healing

By Shlomo Barer

THE founding of a naturist colony in Galilee brings back memories of the time I had my system cleansed, over-hauled and "rejuvenated" at the famous Bircher-Benner Nature-Clinic and Sanatorium in Switzerland. This is a highly respected if bizarre institution combining the "true art of healing of old" with ultra-modern methods and perceptions, and it is unique in the world as a centre where naturist practices are applied under strict medical control. Its curious therapies have shown near-miraculous results in many cases, and apart from healing the sick it purports to teach all and sundry a healthier way of life, something that will make them immune from the worst stresses of civilisation.

I arrived there unprepared. A friend in London had described Bircher-Benner's as a sort of resort hotel, a wonderful place for a rest, but failed to inform me that it was run on raw-vegetarian lines. I was therefore not a little shocked when, for my first supper, I was served an unfamiliar dish called Muesli

— made of apples, oatmeal, water, sweetened milk, lemon juice and almonds — plus some dry biscuits, a little honey and a lot of walnuts. There was a fine array of cutlery, but very little food. Everybody seemed to be cracking nuts merrily and the cup of reddish-golden tea brought by a pretty waitress with starched apron and soubrette cap was a drink made from the seeds and peel of hawthorn.

At noon the following day I walked in on a dining-room scene in which up to 100 impeccably dressed men and women were concentrating with some decorum over a lunch which stylish menu-cards described as hors d'oeuvre of fresh fruit, followed by entrée of carrots, lettuce, chicory and green peppers, all raw and unprocessed. Together with flower vases, fruit trays and little bronze finger-bowls, the raw salads garnished with green herbs made a beautiful colour-scheme against the spotless table linen. What's more, they proved delightful to the palate, surprisingly so in view of the fact that they had not been seasoned in the Italian or any manner. Instead, they were pungent with the aroma of thyme, peppermint, sweet basil, carraway, chervil and other herbal spices.

Green, Lean Fare

Not everybody got even this green, lean fare. Some lunched on nothing but a glass of radish juice, or raw potato juice, with a "shot" or stinging nettle or onions, chives or parsley. Others were served one of seven kinds of vegetable "milk": almond milk, pine-kernel milk, soya milk, yoghurt, butter-milk, milk of sesame and one I have managed to forget. These were digestive sufferers or people on slimming cures.

As I was not on any kind of diet, I was put on what they called "full normal fare," meaning that in addition to the raw choppings which opened the meal I got a supplement of boiled cabbage stalks with potatoes à la lyonnaise and finally a delicious éclair with banana cream. Raw natural food, I was informed, is not only a specific curative but has a "balancing" or equalising effect: it fattens the lean and makes the obese lose fat.

I stayed for a six-week "rest cure," thriving on the most unexpected culinary treats, including jellies made from sea algae and tapioca soup flavoured with dandelion. The art of vegetarian menus has been raised at Bircher-Benner's to what is probably the highest level yet achieved in this branch of gastronomy. I watched a true parade of nationalities, people come from all over the world to treat a variety of afflictions at this Mecca of naturism.

There was the woman from Johannesburg whose symptoms were diagnosed as an allergy to a certain brand of lipstick; the pretty Belgian countess who weighed 40 kilos and was saving her spine stretched an hour every day; senescent millionaires from America who could only mumble and whose feet got "mixed up" when they walked; the man who for ten years had been unable to sleep more than one hour a night.

Mysterious Source

The late Dr. Max Bircher-Benner was the man who "split the atom" in the search for those mysterious energy sources in food which keep man alive from day to day. Calories are only heat quantities, and Dr. Bircher looked for the qualitative factors. He found that in every tiny plant cell the vital, energy-giving substances are as perfectly organized as energy in the atom. He discovered that the organic compounds which Nature uses to build living plants equipped with fruit and seeds are nothing but artful combinations of photons, or light rays, projected from the sun's surface, and differentiated by means of electrons.

Doctors of the Bircher-Benner school hold "faulty," civilized food habits to be partly responsible for the paradoxical increase in the degenerative diseases of mankind (cancer, heart conditions) at a time when medicine has almost eliminated other illnesses with wondrous penicillin, aureomycin, etc.

For myself, I did, at the end of my "rest-cure," feel buoyant with health, a feeling one notch above the normal state of even the healthy adult in this age of stress. I have, however, remained a carnivore, relying on the Bircher-Benner assurance that fruit and raw vegetables at the beginning of meals, whole-meal bread, unpolished rice and sugar, little salt and less proteins afford a "protective" fare which will keep the healthy well enough, so that meat consumed in moderation will not harm him.

BOSS'S DAUGHTER ELECTED

By Cyril Dunn

NEW DELHI — A woman in a periwinkle blue sari leaves an abiding impression on all those with an eye for decorative detail who find their minds wandering away from Planned Democracy at meetings of India's ruling Congress Party. Looking like an eastern Madonna, she moves barefooted among the important men squatting on the matress-covered platform, and occasionally flops down beside Prime Minister Nehru to say a few earnest words in his ear.

This is Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Nehru's daughter, who has just been chosen as the next President of Congress, a job previously held by her father and her grandfather. The Working Committee could scarcely have made a more judicious choice, aesthetically considered.

Mrs. Gandhi was born in 1917. Indians who dislike her zeal for Socialism make a point of mentioning that the Russian Revolution started on the same day. She is one of those fortunate women who become more attractive as they grow older. But personal charm is by no means her only asset. Mrs. Gandhi is certainly not one of those middle-class Indian women who look too fragile and feminine to get themselves mixed up in anything rough, such as politics.

Freedom Fighter at 12

At an age when most girls are tackling nothing more robust than hockey, say, at 12, Indira Gandhi was a Freedom Fighter. She rallied the children of her generation into the Non-Co-operation Movement against British rule in India. She got her formal education abroad — first a school in Switzerland and then Oxford—but went straight back into the battle as soon as she got home. All through the communal riots that followed Partition she worked alongside Mahatma Gandhi, bringing relief to the millions of refugees who poured into the Delhi area.

Since independence she has made social welfare work an important part of her life. At the last Congress session she charged one rupee for her autograph to bolster up funds of a play centre she runs for poor children.

Indria is married to Feroze Gandhi, a Congress Member of Parliament who is not related to the late Mahatma. They and their two small sons live at the Prime Minister's house. Nehru and Indira are seen together on most public occasions. And when Nehru absented himself from politics awhile towards the end of last year and travelled into the far mountains of Tibet and Bhutan, Indira rode beside him on a yak's back.

Fourth Woman President

Although men still dominate public life in India, Mrs. Gandhi will actually be the fourth woman President of Congress. Oddly enough, two of the others were English-women — Mrs. Aanie Besant, the Theosophist, and Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta. The other was Sarojini Naidu, the poetess who worked with Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi may be expected to use her influence as President to promote the kind of positive Socialism she and her father believe in, but which is not universally admired, even within the Congress high command. But her chance of giving Congress policy the clear sense of direction it often seems to need, may, after all, be limited. Her appointment will be temporary and may not be renewable. Mr. U. N. Dhebar, whose resignation has opened the way for her, has given up seven or eight months before his time, and Mrs. Gandhi is filling the gap. In these circumstances, the Congress constitution itself may prevent Mrs. Gandhi from being re-elected for a full term, and so from ever making a policy-shaping Presidential address. Local cynics say this is why a number of ambitious Congressmen have graciously stepped aside to let Mrs. Gandhi take over.

Stews Are Universal and Different

By Molly Bar-David

STEWS appear in the cuisine of almost every land, yet they are as varied as the cakes of each country. Basically stew is the meat dish of the masses of the world over, due undoubtedly to the fact that it contains the ingredients of a whole meal and the meat can be of the toughest and cheapest cuts. Flesh food (whether beef, mutton, veal, fowl, fish or game) as well as vegetables and often also dumplings plus sauce go into the dish. It is a simple concoction to prepare once the basic rules are known; but the same makings can end up either delicious or a mish-mash, subtle or fiery, delicate or piquant. Every nation has evolved the stew of its taste: all are delightful, nutritious and economical.

The principle of almost all stews is the same: The flesh food or foods are first browned in hot fat, and then covered with cold water — only enough in which to cook the meat so that the flavour will be concentrated in the solids and the sauce. The vegetables are added as soon after as possible (also browned first in many cases) without their disintegrating. Stew pots must be kept closely covered during cooking. A heavy pot is better than a light one.

The dish is cooked very slowly, just under boiling point if possible, for a long time. This is necessary in order to get the flavours to blend. However, there are some stews, like Japanese *Sukiyaki*, which are quickly cooked, but there the flavour is enhanced with soy sauce. With chicken and meat powders and cubes available today the flavour of stews can be boosted and the cooking can take less time.

Oxtail Stew

But where to begin with famous stews? The German *Ochsenschwanz-Eintopf* is a luscious oxtail stew, the tails browned in margarine, stewed in chopped tomatoes with just a little water, and then young potatoes, carrots and peas added, and the whole simmered with seasoning of paprika, salt and pepper, and finally thickened with a little flour after hours of cooking. Naturally, they serve the dish with hot sauerkraut. Americans make oxtail stew in much the same way, except that onions studded with a clove are added (and later removed) as well as a bay leaf.

And would you believe it, in Argentina beef stew is made not only with onions and potatoes, but also with raisins, peaches and pears! The dish is called *Carbonada a la Criolla*. I made it once with quince (instead of pears and peaches) added at the very start of the simmering and it was really something fine. And speaking of fruit in stews, I was given this recipe from Paraguay, using ground beef and bananas in stew:

5 cups cold water, ½ kilo chopped beef, 2 tbsps. oil, 2 large onions, chopped, 2 large tomatoes, chopped, 2 large firm slightly green bananas cut 1 inch thick, ¼ cup rice, 1 tsp. salt, dash of pepper.

Stir cold water into beef in a pot on stove and keep stirring until it makes a thick broth. Cover and allow to simmer. In a heavy pan heat the oil, fry onion until lightly browned, add tomatoes and banana slices. Now put the two mixtures together and add the rice, salt and pepper. Simmer on a low fire, tightly covered, until rice is tender. Serve at once.

Hunter's Stew

Bigos, or Hunter's Stew, is known to most immigrants from Poland. Eaten a day after it is cooked, it is warmed up and served with boiled potatoes. It is often kept for several weeks, since it improves with each reheating.

1 cup sliced mushrooms, ¾ cup hot water, 1 kilo sauerkraut, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley, 1 large onion, chopped, 2 tsps. flour, 1 cup red sweet wine, 2 tbsp. margarine, 200 grams sliced sausage, 2 or 3 cups cooked meat, diced, 1 cup meat gravy (or 1 beef soup powder and 1 cup water), ½ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. pepper, 2 tbsps. sugar.

Wash sauerkraut and put in a heavy pot. Add the mushrooms and hot water and stew slowly for half an hour. In a separate pan, heat margarine and brown the onion and add parsley. Add flour. Thin out with a little of the juice in the sauerkraut and then add to the mixture. Add the meat and sausage, gravy and seasoning. Simmer slowly for an hour. Add the wine. Bring to a boil and remove from fire.

Navarin de Mouton

France's stews are delicate and tasty. Follow the principle of frying the meat a little first, stewing with the herbs, adding the browned vegetables and a little wine. *Navarin de Mouton* — Mutton Stew, uses 4 tbsps. fat, 1 kilo diced lean mutton without bones, ¼ cup flour, ¼ cup water, a bundle of mixed herbs (parsley, celery leaves, thyme, small sprigs of mint) whole peppercorns, 2 tsps. salt, dash of pepper, 1 crushed clove of garlic 6 turnips, 3 carrots, 12 small onions, 6 young potatoes. Water to cover. A little red wine at the last. Wonderful.

Goulash

The Hungarians have given us their *goulash* using paprika and tomatoes and carraway seed and onions to make a heavenly dish. I was brought up in Canada on New Brunswick stew, which contains a lot of string beans, new potatoes, small onions, peas, carrots, and left-over roast meat, all well seasoned and stewed in a tightly closed casserole. My mother used to serve it with *Kasha* (buckwheat groats,) and how good it was on a wintry day.

There is a fine old Flemish recipe for stew cooked in beer: just dust the beef with flour and season with salt and pepper, fry the cubes in a little hot fat, put to stew in the beer along with onions, carrots, parsnips, a bay leaf, and beer for liquid.

Creole Stew

Italian stew is also very nice. Fry the beef cubes in olive oil. Then put to stew in tomato sauce with water, crushed garlic and oregano (or marjoram) with just a hint of hot pepper too. Serve this with macaroni, of course.

There's a delightful Creole recipe for Chicken Stew with Lima Beans. For flavour they use garlic, a bay leaf, a hot pepper and a little thyme, and sweet red and green peppers in abundance. These are simmered with the chicken which has been previously browned, and the lima beans. Keep the sauce minimal and rich. This is so similar to the stews of our Oriental communities (except that they add Curry, Cayenne or Cinnamon, depending on the part of the East they hail from) that the Creole dish will be familiar to many of us, for they too serve it with rice.

Irish Stew

Irish Stew is perhaps the most famous stew by name, yet actually it is less made than others. Its basis is Mutton and it contains everything left over in the vegetable bin, such as cabbage, onions, carrots, celery, potatoes, parsnips, turnips. It is generously flavoured with peppercorns and a little garlic.

Now let's see what YOU can do to make an Ingathered Israel Stew.

DO IT YOURSELF

CRACKS in furniture should be opened slightly, plastic glue should be forced in, and the cracked piece should be clamped tightly till it has set. If enough glue cannot be forced in, there may be no alternative but to force the two pieces apart completely, gently but firmly, and then to glue them. With plastic glue the joint will be stronger than the original wood. To make the joint even stronger the following may be used:

DOWELS Drill a 12mm. or 14mm. (depending on diameter of dowel) hole into one of the pieces of wood to the required depth. Insert a losely fitting dowel as long as the hole is deep in this, with a headless nail sticking out of the centre of the free end. Press the two pieces of wood together. This will cause the nail to mark the correct location of the hole in the other piece, so that you can drill out the corresponding hole in exactly the right position. Insert a dowel of the correct length and glue up, as described previously.

SCREWS Drill a hole, of a diameter to take the shaft of the screw through one piece of the wood. Drill a hole of smaller diameter in the other piece. Glue the faces together, then tighten up the screws.

NAILS For large nails, drill a hole in to the top piece of wood so that it does not split. Smaller nails can have their points flattened with the side of a hammer so that they will punch out a hole for themselves. Nails are naturally not as strong as screws. When used on the right side of the wood, they should have their heads cut off and should be driven under the surface of the wood. Screws can be sunk under the surface of the wood too. The hole can be filled up with a plug taken from matching wood, with plastic wood, or with putty coloured to match the surrounding surface.

When it is difficult to clamp a joint satisfactorily till the glue sets, the pieces can often be joined together with nails which are not driven in completely. When the glue has set, the nails are removed carefully and the holes sealed off.

HANDYMAN

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VITA

Confusion in Paris Couture Houses

Down In The Waist Land

By Alison Settle

LONDON. — PARIS has produced one of the most varied, at times confused, of fashion seasons. Everything has been thrown into the melting-pot.

The waist is brought down to natural level, making belt-makers happy once again. Jackets drop to wrist level. Coats in some collections have shoulders sliding gently down into wide short and unassuming sleeves, but in others wall the shoulders round deep hooped bands. Necklines stand well away from the bare throat and collars are in a minority.

That is what we thought until we attended Yves St. Laurent's Dior collection — the prettiest possible, delicately coloured to every woman's taste. Exquisitely made, it is a private-client collection the kind we would all wish to have made for us.

Moderation

We are to wear waistless two-pieces cut in middy style with deep vees opening over what appear to be vestees and are in fact the tops of upriising sheath skirts. For afternoon wear we are to acquire tiny waists, changing into prints with fluid skirts, neatening belts, all-pleat cape collars. And we wear the self-same shape in chiffon for cocktails or dancing.

There are printed dresses that are all pleats, top to hem, closely belted at the natural waist, topped with matching printed coats falling simply down from easy shoulders to easy hemlines. "Moderation," says St. Laurent, is the word that describes his style, from straight, double-breasted pilot coats, through morning suits which are brief jackets (none are longer here) over slim dresses, each jacket given a silk twill scarf.

That was a Thursday morning collection, but we opened the week of new fashion lines on Monday *chez* Jacques Heim, chairman of the Paris Chambre Syndicale, who gave us coats with top width, shoulders built upwards and suits deeply banded round hips or waists; even blouses wore eight-inch bands at the base. Topping these outfits, often with widely pleated swinging skirts, went pancake hats like the motoring caps of 1911. For evening he put women into ankle-length skirts very slender, below minute bodices.

Softer Style

Next, on to Patou, where Mr. Karl, new last season as designer, has softened and matured his style. His coats have shoulder importance and wide backs. His suits have jackets seamed at the true waist but only slightly indented above five-inch basques, which drop the length to the hips. Only for girls are jackets allowed to end at the waist above "hip spring" skirts. Dance dresses have fichu drapes tied far out on the shoulders above close-held bodices and bell-shaped or ballooning skirts. By day Mr. Karl likes his clients to wear immense hats dating from 1913.

This was still the morning of the first day, so, never idle, we went to a lunch-time "sandwich showing" at Claude Riviere, one of the few women in the couture, waists being nipped in with belts.

Her specialty is a young suit, where an elbow-length coat replaces the jacket.

Caross showed this dress in beige mohair, shaded skirt, complete with short bolero at the recent Rome fashion openings.

Photo Mondadori Press Elsa Haertter

On then, to Pierre Cardin's show, lively, full of new developments, rich in colour and fabric in a season where fabrics make the new line with airy gauze-like, meshed wools, delicate chiffons, organzas and muslin-like silks (and so many of them in all the dress houses are British, by Seckers, by Ascher, or are British nylons).

Cardin retains a V-seaming down the back of coats and jackets which are now of more-than-finger-tip-length. Dresses have tight deep belts below oval bodices. Evening sees a shoulder-to-shoulder cut with bows set out as far as possible. Skirts more often long than short for evening, are draped to an oval shape with, perhaps, a rose tucked in the folds near the feet.

Now to Pierre Balmain, to see a lovely collection, far less formal than usual. Balmain's *"Jolie Madame"* again wears what America calls "spectator sport clothes." Such is a slim straight coat of lilac and white wool checks, a dressing-gown belt nonchalantly slipping it shut over a lilac dress: on her head is a pillbox covered with a scarf knotted to fall back-of-neck, or she may wear a blouse-skirt-and-stole outfit. For her cocktail hour she changes into short, wide skirts fluting out as knife pleats from tiny waist to below the knee.

Michel Goma uses cowl hoods appearing as collar drapes on blouses and dresses, to show outside jackets or coats. He loves white organdie frillings, which also appear outside his longer-length jackets, but made as part of the blouse below. Like so many other dress houses he shows a series of round lantern-shaped, short, white dance dresses of the never-sit-down sort: they consist entirely of tulle, organdie, or *broderie anglaise* frillings.

And so to Guy Laroche and how rewarding . . . if you are 20 or like to dress as that age does. The age-making longer jacket is not shown here, only deliciously short ones. And there are no built-up fortifications round necklines, but collarless tops or cowl-drapes from the blouse below, much as at Goma. Bolero blouses hang straight over closely moulded waists. Chiffon makes pleated, straight-hanging coats over matching dresses.

Londoner

At the Lanvin Castille collection all the hats were designed by young Londoner Graham Smith, who, in his first Paris job, celebrated his 21st birthday on the eve of the dress show. The work hands presented him with a cake in the shape of his favourite hat form, representing a vast soufflé of ruched, pale tulle.

(OFNS, Copyright)

Asbestos Sheeting Around Cooker

IT has been pointed out to us that in our column on starching on January 9, we omitted to give the amount of water to be used in making boiling starch. This should be: One heaping tablespoon of starch mixed to a paste in two tablespoons of cold water, with half a glass of boiling water poured over the paste. Sorry! We hope we didn't spoil anyone's washday!

A friend has written to us asking for advice in connection with her newly acquired three-ring gas cooker. She is very proud of it and very excited about it, for now her food takes less than half the time to cook. It isn't the cooker itself that is worrying her but the fact that the areas around it seem to be getting brown and scorched-looking, particularly the side of a cupboard which stands alongside the cooker. It also applies to her china cupboard, part of which is above the cooker area. The paint on both of these is browning over and looks very unattractive.

She also tells us that she isn't able to use the shelves in the cupboard which are nearest the cooker, as the heat seems to penetrate, and items such as candles, furniture polish, etc., melt if stored there. She wants to know how to overcome this difficulty, as there is no other spot in the kitchen where the cooker can stand.

We think we have the answer to this, for we were faced with the same difficulty at one time. All our kitchen furniture had been planned and put in its place long before we got our gas cooker. Shortly after it came, there were the tell-tale brownish marks, and a waxy smell from the cupboard revealed our *shabbat* candles bending over and wilting like withered flowers.

We thought up the idea of asbestos sheeting, but we didn't know how to fix it so that it would prevent future brown marks and heat penetration. So we consulted our carpenter, and in no time the asbestos sheets were fitted into a narrow wooden frame and nailed down the side of the cupboard as well as under our overhanging cupboard where it comes directly over the cooker. Since then, we have had absolutely no trouble. If the asbestos sheeting gets splashed and grease-marked, it is quite easy to wash it over with a soft, soapy cloth. The wooden frames were painted white to match the woodwork on both cupboards, and just a simple wiping over with a sponge dipped in warm, soapy water keeps them clean.

The asbestos sheeting can be bought at any hardware store, and is quite reasonably priced. If your husband has the time and the talent, he might be able to fix up the frames for you — otherwise we advise seeing your carpenter.

Incidentally, as our toaster stands on a white-painted wooden area, we have cut an oblong of asbestos sheeting, the size of the bottom of the toaster, and it stands on this with excellent results & no burn marks or cracked paint.

SUMMER SHOES

THE sample collection of 1959 summer models of Hamgaper light weight shoes was shown to buyers on Tuesday at the Daphne Hotel in Haifa. These new models all have foam rubber soles.

During 1958 the firm sold 600,000 pairs of shoes and 120,000 overshoes and Wellingtons, a considerable increase over 1957. On the basis of orders already placed by buyers the firm expects to raise sales by another 20 to 25 per cent during the current year.

The Unwanted Child

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

A recent analysis of the abortion problem in Israel showed that one out of every four women of child-bearing age admitted to hospital came with the diagnosis of abortion. Most of these were so-called "natural abortions," but the doctors dealing with them have no doubt that a high percentage are the result of an unsuccessful attempt to procure abortion artificially. That is, illegally.

Abortion is an ancient practice. Approved by Plato and Aristotle, it was condemned by the early Christian Church and is said to have been common amongst the upper classes in ancient Rome. Today it is a world problem, and studies by UNESCO have show the practice to be widespread in Scandinavia, Germany, Russia, Japan, Latin America and the U.S. Many kinds of people are interested. The doctor sees the complications of unsuccessful attempts, the politician and the statistician are interested in the effect on the birthrate and the population, the sociologist recognises it as a symptom of an unhealthy society, and the organised church, of nearly every persuasion, is against it from the highest moral principles.

In Israel, as in many other countries, the practice of abortion is illegal except where it can be shown that continued pregnancy would seriously endanger the life of the mother. As this legal "therapeutic abortion" is very difficult to obtain, the illegal practice flourishes widely. Tradition, religion and law conspire to silence so that the matter is never discussed and officially does not exist. Many practitioners have the address of someone reliable to whom they can send their patients, but would never admit to it.

Illegal abortion is not only a problem for the mother, it is a disease of society as well. If a woman doesn't want her baby this may be because she can't afford it or she has too many children already, or she prefers to wait, or she is unmarried or for a host of other reasons inseparable from the social environment in which she lives. The highest abortion rate in Israel is among women born in this country, next come immigrants from Europe and America, and last women born in Asia and Africa. Old-time immigrants are higher up on the list than the newcomers. What is also interesting is that while "old-timers" tended to go in for abortions after four or five children, today the process starts after one or two children or even before.

The causes are not far to seek and many of them do not seem remediable at the present time. One thing that can be done, however, is to make advice about contraceptive methods available to everyone who seeks it — and this means cheaply and through Kupat Holim. Then at least we might reduce the tragedy of the tired, anaemic woman struggling to cope with her family and against her will becoming heavy with her next child before she has weaned the previous one.

Dr. ELIAHU YAROM

Food Is Our Hobby

By Shula Tavit

IT was an American who said that a woman who presents her family with precooked, ready-mixed or canned food invariably suffers from feelings of guilt. Mercifully, most housewives in this country are too busy to indulge in such painful neuroses, but there is no denying the fact that we feel very differently about canned or dehydrated food than about what we prepare and cook ourselves.

When you are faced with a powdered soup, a canned jam, a bottled dressing, don't you often wonder, "What exactly have they put in this stuff?" The answer to that question is — go and see for yourself. Which is why I spent an afternoon at the Vita factory in Ramat Gan recently.

"Food is our hobby as well as our job," Mr. Yitzhak Plotkin, one of the co-directors, told me. He and his brother are food chemists; so they can take a personal and knowledgeable part in the creation of flavours, recipes and processes. And they are usually cooking up something new, constantly trying to improve existing products.

Recently improved and enriched are their mushroom and asparagus soups; comparatively new, their tomato and cream of chicken soups and the Italian-type clear vegetable soup which contains, I was told, no less than 10 different fresh vegetables.

But the fun is always in trying something new. First, there are canned peeled guavas, which have been on the market only a few weeks. These come in two varieties — red and yellow — and are, to my taste, pleasanter eating than the unprocessed fruit, smoother and far less pippy. Newer still is a mixed pickle-cum-relish, as yet not in the shops nor even named. I found this tangy mixture of chopped cucumbers, peppers and tomatoes delicious company for cold chicken and other meats.

This firm, which shipped $250,000 worth of exports last year, certainly does not lack ideas. "We want to go on interesting the rest of the world in the things Israel is good at, the fruit and vegetables at which she excels," Mr. Plotkin told me. Plans are afoot to push the export of melons, guavas and vegetables, like okra, with which the European housewife is still relatively unfamiliar.

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Chess

PROBLEM No. 1215
Eng. N. Dimitrov, Varna
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

February 6, 1959

PROBLEM No. 1216
Itzhak Talmi, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kb4; Rc1, Rg6; Bb1, Bh3; Kt5, Kte5; Pb3, c6, d4, f2.—(11)
Kd5; Kte6; Pa5, c7, f3, g7, h5. (7)

White mates in two

The Ruchlis theme is illustrated in No. 1215, introduced by an attractive key-move. **No. 1216** is an amusing triplet executed with utmost economy.

Solutions. Problem No. 1211 (Platesi): 1.g7 (thr. 2.g8Q, 2.Q:e6x); 1.—Rb1 2.Ktf5!; 1.—R:h5 2.Ktf1!; 1.—Ba3 2.g8Q B:b2 3.Qc8x — Kt. vs. R. duel combined with the "focal points" theme (d2/c8). **Problem No. 1212** (Fastosky): a) 1.Ka8 Ktc8 2.b8B! Bc6x; b) 1.Ktc8 b:cKt 2.Bb5 Ktb6x; c) 1.Bc8 b:cB! 2.Kd5 Ba6x — an amusing "trio" of under-promotions.

The Israel Problemists Association elected the following members to the new executive body: Messers. Z. Hashavit (Heilbiut), Tivon; J. Goldschmidt, Rishon LeZion (our solving contest manager and the man who did more than anyone else during the last years for the Israeli composing art); Z. Landol, Tel Aviv (chess editor of "Hatzofe"); I. Talmi, Haifa (treasurer), I. Beeri, Maabarot; J. Retter, Haon; A. Grinblatt, Zahal; E. Fasher, Kabri. "Ha-problemai" will become an independent bulletin to be published at least quarterly (we assume that the partnership with "64 Squares" is over). The Veisberg memorial book and a special pamphlet containing the full results of the match with Sweden are in preparation.

I. Aloni and E. Demnitz shared honours in the weekly lightning tournament at the "Lasker" club with 10 points out of 12 each. They were followed by Zusman 9, Israel Geifer (the 13-year-old prodigy) 8, Gutti and Harel 7½, etc.

M. Wexler, for 25 years Vice-President of the Rumanian Chess Federation, recently arrived in Israel to stay.

GOLD MEDAL FOR CHESS PRODIGY

Bobby Fischer, the 15-year-old Brooklyn boy who is chess champion of the U.S., has just received from his fellow-students at Erasmus Hall High School a unique tribute for his amazing achievements in the game. In an action without precedent in the school's long history, the Student Council has awarded him a gold medal.

Fischer won the American championship in 1957 and last year, playing in his first international tournament against some of the best players of Europe, he won the right to compete in a contest to decide who will challenge the present world champion Botvinnik next year. A few days ago, in another striking performance, he made a brilliantly successful defence in New York of his American title.

GRANDMASTER DEFEATED

In play against 11 noted opponents, of whom three were former U.S. champions — including the international grandmaster Reshevsky — he ran up a score of 8½ to 2½, winning six games and drawing five. He was the only undefeated contestant and the only one to beat Reshevsky, once himself a boy prodigy and U.S. champion from 1936 to 1944. It was Fischer's defeat of the grandmaster that was the turning point in the tournament. In the semi-final, in a game of 86 moves, the schoolboy fought to a draw Bisguier, from whom he won the championship in 1957. Bisguier had held it since 1954.

Although he devotes virtually all his spare time to chess, Fischer, his instructors say, stands well in his classes and is well liked by his fellow students, for all that he has less than their average interest in physical games. Because of the ingenuity and subtlety of his play and his imperturbability in difficult situations, the prospect for him of a splendid future in chess is considered to be exceptionally bright.

PETROSYAN LEADS THE FIELD

The Armenian Grandmaster, Tigran Petrosyan, led the field after the 14th round of the 26th USSR championship in Tiflis, with nine points and two adjourned games (against Lutikov and Bronstein). Mark Taimanov, unbeaten leader of the tournament until the 13th round (when he lost to Holmov), was the runner- up with nine points. Title-holder Michael Tall was third with eighth points (two adjourned games); his second sensational loss was to little-known Gufeld. They were followed by Keres and Holmov, eight (one), Spassky 7½, etc.

THE LATEST FROM ISRAEL...

Post-Office Workers Labunak 7½ (out of eight), Shapira 6½, Zilbiger and Alperovich 5½, Buler five, Friedman five, etc.

BRIDGE

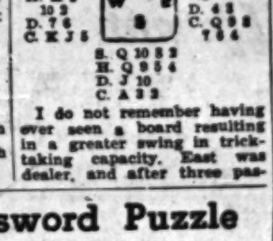
By JERUSALEMITE

TEL AVIV INDIVIDUAL TOURNAMENT

JUDGING by the number of entries, the Tel Aviv individual tournament seems to have aroused considerable interest. The last round was played on Monday, January 26, and here are the results:

Sorger, first prize,
Grunpeter, second,
Mrs. Stampf, third.

Hereunder is a game which was played during the fourth round.



I do not remember having ever seen a board resulting in a greater swing in trick-taking capacity. East was dealer, and after three passes North had to take action. Some Norths opened with one diamond and later got stuck in an unprofitable part-score; others, more enterprising, began with one no-trumps and landed in full game. After the unending string of diamonds one East was indiscreet enough to let himself be caught with a bare ace of hearts and was then compelled to lead up to declarer's spade ten ace for an overtrick.

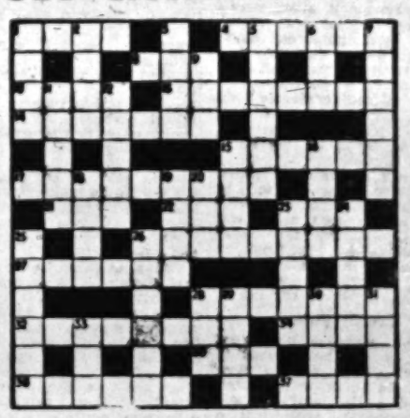
Your correspondent fell a prey to his partner's fata morgana. Game in no-trumps seemed mandatory; to inhibit the lead of one of his two uncovered flanks he started the ball rolling with one club. South signed off with one diamond, and North thereupon was happy to cap this with three no-trumps. Misconstruing the nature of the call, South now blew the ceiling with a raise to four no-trumps.

The agony began when, heedless of the opening bid, East produced a club. Declarer argued that even if the king of spades were on the wrong side of the ace, the defending team could still avoid the endplay trap by a bit of skilful manoeuvring; on the other hand, if the king was with West there wouldn't be a shade of a chance for any pseudo-squeeze. North therefore won the first trick and immediately tried a spade finesse, hopeful of gathering 11 tricks at least.

East of course pounced on the trick — and declarer had later to consider himself lucky when in the ensuing scramble he still managed to take three more tricks.

Net result: three no-trumps made by East-West.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. A mark you'll have to hurry for? 4. Enquiring in the capacity of ruler? 8. The evacuated part of Singapore? 10. Thus possibly closed. 13. Aunt Sally, perhaps, is a legitimate victim. 14. How sweet! 15. On which to throw a picture. 17. Animal with its own supply of drinking water? 21. Still to be seen in many Ethiopian towns. 22. In May he'd have a malady. 23. Go down for a bathe? 26. So hotly enthusiastic as to need a fan? 27. It's a material help when a debt is this. 28. As an officer, he may follow cook. 32. Performing with a jug on one hand and a fish on the other? 34. Foreign lady from Iran. 35. What you'd exclaim if someone were to hug the wrong way? 36. Pretty old. 37. Bill.

DOWN. — 1. You'll find out when this record's over. 2. As an instrument, it goes to heel! 3. Descriptive of the things in it, perhaps. 5. Gave up work. 6. Friday's girl. 7. Eaten by golfers? 9. Drink up, friend. 11. Doesn't describe a miserable couple. 12. Implied, *yes*, but not stated. 15. Splashy drink. 16. Little Richard has another name. 18. You'll gather that it may be a pear. 19. Happy letter to a boy. 20. Lifting it means the end of prohibition. 23. He's having a meal. 24. Not a civilised person. 25. Ancient foreigner. 26. Take the stiffening out. 28. Not an old animal, we hear. 29. They sure is what they is! 30. Popular contest. 31. One way to get a little folly. 33. Drink.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.— 1. *C*-ash. 4. Butt-er. 8. Nip. 10. Free. 13. Washed up. 14. Fan mail. 15. Brains. 17. Live wires. 21. Oar. 22. Rat. 23. Sea (side-). 26. Nightcaps. 27. Nieces. 28. Mal-lard. 32. Together. 34. P-it-y. 35. Nag. 36. H-om-ers. 37. Hand.

DOWN. — 1. Cuff. 2. Sten. 3. Kiwi. 5. Ushers. 6. Ted. 7. Re-pa-st. 9. Pal(ate). 11. Radio. 12. Ember. 15. Bet-h. 16. Rhea. 18. Vase. 19. Iris. 20. Rag. 23. Scalp. 24. A-port. 25. Snatch. 26. Nectar. 28. Me-N. 29. Arab. 30. Aid-a. 31. Dyed. 33. Gum.

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Mobilising The Money

DR. Nahum Goldman, the President of the World Zionist Organization and Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, arrived in Israel after presiding in America and in Western Europe over various meetings and conferences organized to mobilise Diaspora Jewry's financial assistance for the absorption of an expected 100,000 East European immigrants in Israel this year.

First thing in Jerusalem, Dr. Goldman conferred with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and presided over the opening of the plenary session of the Jewish Agency Executive which began discussing the Agency's 1959/60 budget. Dr. Goldman reported to the Agency on the preparations for the emergency meeting of American Jewish organizations scheduled to open in the U.S. on February 15 to tackle fund-raising.

The new Agency budget is expected to total between IL.280m. and IL.270m. as against this year's IL.212m. One reason is that the Agency finances part of the expense of housing the immigrants. In 1958/59 it gave the Government notes for IL.33m. — repayable this year — as its share in this budget and this year the Government wants notes for IL.50m. on the same account.

Altogether, the initial absorption of the 100,000 will cost about IL.190m.-IL.200m., of which world Jewry should provide IL.120m. and Israel's population about IL.70m. To supply this IL.70m., Mapai suggested a levy of IL.30m.-IL.40m. on Israel's population, in addition to the IL.20m. voluntary loan and the expansion of the 18-month-old voluntary Immigrant Housing Loan by IL.30m. Some Mapai leaders reportedly recommended to obtain the new IL.30m.-IL.40m. through a new compulsory loan, while others favoured a special Immigrant Absorption Tax.

Loan Lapses

AT the Cabinet meeting several Ministers asked Mr. Ben-Gurion why Mr. Shimon Peres, the Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, revealed certain security and defence matters at Immigration Loan rallies, and particularly why he had stressed the contribution of East European Immigration to the future security of the State. Some Cabinet members also queried Mr. Ben-Gurion's own statement, made in Tel Aviv, concerning possible immigration from Russia. Instead of replying to the substance of this question, the Prime Minister simply said that his words had been distorted by the press...

During the week it appeared, by the way, that Israelis are subscribing to the voluntary Immigration Loan not because of, but despite the publicity efforts of the Loan management. When a woman wrote a Reader's Letter to *The Jerusalem Post* complaining about the phrasing of Loan publicity, the man in charge of that publicity replied in sentences that will long remain an example of "How NOT to." Said the publicity "expert," *inter alia*: "Your correspondent would do much better if instead of engaging in public discussion whether our publicity is successful or not, she first of all did her duty as a good citizen and take the trouble to go to the nearest bank and purchase an Immigration Loan bond..."

After The UN Debate

ALTHOUGH the Cabinet did discuss the implications of last week's Security Council debate on Israel's complaint against Syria, there was no official comment in Jerusalem on the Council's adjournment without even setting a date for further discussion. However, Israel circles were gravely disturbed.

Several Council members implicitly urged Israel to return to the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission, which it had left, but Israel maintained its position that this could serve no useful purpose. Years of bitter experience have shown that the M.A.C. can — at best — adopt resolutions condemning acts of aggression but is in fact entirely ineffective in preventing the recurrence of new acts of infiltration, shooting, sabotage and murder. These would cease only if the Syrians desired to maintain tranquillity along the border — which apparently is not the case at the moment.

However, observers felt that the Security Council meeting had accomplished one object: it brought to the Power's attention the explosive nature of the incidents on the Syrian border. While failing to do something about it, Council members will have to bear in mind that they may be forcing Israel to seek other ways to protect the lives of her citizens in the border areas.

Atom Aches

A CALL for the establishment of a Supreme Scientific Council to supervise and coordinate scientific research in Israel, and to bring more life into the Israel Atomic Energy Committee, was voiced at a public meeting in Rehovot by Professor Amos de Shalit, Head of the Nuclear Physics Department of the Weizmann Institute.

Professor de Shalit charged that the Government did not fully utilise Israel's scientific potential, did not act to expand it and "does not even know the scope of this potential." He claimed that scientists in research institutions were not inclined to carry out work for the Government because they felt that undue control and other security complications resulted from taking it on. Moreover, the Government assigned to the A.E.C. laboratories research which was being simultaneously undertaken at the Hebrew University or the Weizmann Institute.

Consequently, Professor de Shalit charged, three institutions were competing for the limited number of talented young scientists, creating three small, inefficient and uncoordinated research groups that could instead merge their brains and equipment.

The Israel Research Council, created shortly after the establishment of the State, should of course be serving as such a coordinating body. Its stated purpose is threefold: to advise the government on scientific matters, to coordinate research, and to execute research projects of its own. Not much has been achieved by the Council in the field of coordination, particularly with regard to atomic energy which has remained shrouded in such government secrecy that even the Atomic Energy Commission knows little of what work is in progress. Advances have been made in the three fields which were specifically assigned to the Committee: searching for radioactive ores, "research and instruction in nuclear physics" and studying the use of radioactive materials in medicine, industry and agriculture. It does carry out, on the other hand, basic research projects in three main fields: the desalinification of brackish water and sea-water, the utilization of wind-power for producing electricity and work in the field of solar energy.

It is known that the A.E.C. laboratories are engaged in work on the production of heavy water and on extracting uranium from Negev phosphates. In 1955 Israel was one of the first countries to sign in Washington an agreement enabling friendly governments to order from America atomic research reactors, purchase enriched uranium and obtain technical assistance in building and running the reactors. For reasons it was impossible to determine because of the cloak of secrecy, several years passed before a firm order was placed with an American company for the experimental reactor. Egypt announced some time ago that her research reactor was in operation; Israel's atomic reactor "will be erected shortly," as the latest Government Yearbook puts it.

Expansion of the voluntary Housing Loan for immigrants was one of the key points in the Jewish Agency session this week.

Musical Mystery

THE Italian singers who will present a gala performance of Verdi's "Falstaff" with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and the Tel Aviv Chamber Choir have completed their rehearsals. At the same time complaints from the Israel National Opera against such competition were duly voiced and published in the Press.

The Israel Opera has had a rather hectic past. For a long period it was engaged in a fight with Habimah whose premises the Opera used until 1957. Its Prima Donna, Edis de Philippe, won an out-of-court settlement in a libel suit against one of Israel's best-known music critics.

In 1954 the Opera closed down for a long period after accumulating a debt of IL.150,000. In 1955 a Ministry of Education and Culture Enquiry Committee found that the professional standard of the Israel Opera "is not lower than that of provincial operas abroad," and that "a significant number of performances were satisfactory."

In 1955 the Israel Philharmonic began inviting Italian singers and present operatic concerts to full houses. When the Israel Opera reopened at a new home in the spring of 1958, it also had singers from abroad for some of the top roles. It received more favourable reviews than in the past, but still found it very difficult to compete with such attractions as the singers of La Scala or Dimitri Mitropoulos conducting and Richard Tucker singing Tosca arias.

Unfair Competition

When early this year the Philharmonic announced the presentation of Verdi's "Falstaff" with top Italian singers, the National Opera appealed to the Ministry of Education and Culture. This week it was stated that in the future the Philharmonic would not receive foreign currency allocations to bring over opera troupes, so as "to prevent unfair competition to other artistic groups" i.e. the Opera.

Next day the Philharmonic denied that it had been informed of any such decision, but the Chairman of the Interministerial Committee on Foreign Artists again asserted that a decision to that effect had indeed been adopted. Just where the decision had disappeared on its way to the Philharmonic was still a musical mystery as the orchestra completed its dress rehearsal for tomorrow's gala performance.

The Middle East Scene

Trial Tells Aref's Story

By Amnon Bartur

CAIRO'S campaign against the revolutionary regime in Baghdad is probably directly responsible for the Iraqi Government's decision to make public the proceedings of Colonel Aref's secret trial at the Special High Military Court in Baghdad towards the end of December.

Cairo's campaign reached its peak last Saturday, when Muhammed Hasanein Haikal, Editor of "Al-Ahram" and President Nasser's Press Adviser, published the second part of his open letter to Major-General Kassem, the Iraqi Prime Minister. On the same day, the weekly "Akhbar el-Yom," allegedly getting its information from a verbatim report of the trials "smuggled inside a box of dates," revealed that Kassem had sworn to merge Iraq with the United Arab Republic, that the Iraqi Free Officers had agreed to this, and that Nasser himself was to make a ceremonial visit to Baghdad after Kassem had announced the merger. The date of this visit it is claimed, was fixed for November 4, (which happened to be the date on which Colonel Aref made his unauthorized return to Baghdad and was arrested). Haikal himself "revealed" that Aref and Rashid Ali el-Gailani, leader of the pro-Nazi revolution of 1941, were sentenced to death. Both Haikal's story and "Akhbar el-Yom's" account were given top billing over Cairo Radio.

The rejoinder came immediately. First an official Iraqi spokesman denied that Aref had been sentenced to death or any other punishment. Then on Sunday, Baghdad Radio started broadcasting parts of the secret trials verbatim, with the qualification that Rashid Ali's trial would not be broadcast for the time being. Aref's trial was described

AREF

as "the fifth session" of the secret trial and was held on December 27. This suggests that Gailani's trial had been held previously in four consecutive hearings. There was no suggestion in the way the proceedings were broadcast that they had been cut or distorted in any way.

The trial continued for five days, with no verdict given. Over 30 witnesses, including every important member of the Free Officers' group with the exception of Kassem himself, testified before the Court, giving a fairly complete picture not only of Aref and his actions but also of the developments preceeding the July *coup d'état*.

Raw, Rough and Indiscreet

From the trial, Colonel Aref emerges as a raw, rough and extremely indiscreet man who was totally dominated by emotionalism and quick sentiment. Almost all the Free Officers testifying before the Court agreed that they were taken by surprise when they learned in 1957, when Kassem and Aref returned from Jordan with their troops, that the selfish, proud and irresponsible Colonel Aref was henceforward to be one of their comrades.

One colleague who knew him well told the Court that he thought Aref was unreliable because he once changed the exam papers of one of his students, because he was proud and boastful and would let out any secret at the least show of appreciation. Accusing him of wanting to kill Kassem, proclaim a merger with the U.A.R. and become Nasser's Deputy, he added emphatically that he did not think Aref would then have been faithful "even to Nasser."

Nasser himself, it seems, considered Aref "a baby;" it appears that during their one meeting in Damascus at a regal luncheon, a few days after the coup, Nasser had said something about one of the men of the old regime — probably Dr. Jamali — when Aref suddenly put down his knife and fork and exclaimed in colloquial Arabic: "You want me to kill him? A bullet only costs 20 fils!" This proved too much for the more sophisticated Egyptian.

Ignores Previous Decision

Apart from the serious charge of attempting to kill General Kassem in his office after Aref was appointed Ambassador to Bonn, the chief sins which the Colonel seems to have committed after the revolution emerged in the witnesses' testimonies roughly as follows:

- His irresponsible speech-making. Aref was in the habit of making speaking tours of the Iraqi provinces — sometimes accompanied by the Military Attache of the United Arab Republic in Baghdad — in the course of which he made important political pronouncements which proved most embarrassing to the Government and are said to have created "confusion within the ranks of the people and the Army." Examples: On the day that Teheran announced its recognition of the new regime, Aref praised Mossadegh and attacked the Iranian Government; to the peasants he said that there were no landowners any more, even giving the impression that they did not have to pay their erstwhile rents any longer!
- He did not adhere to the Free Officers' "Pact" which laid down that the Army should be "above trends, tendencies and parties" and should not encourage any of the existing political groupings. Aref showed marked sympathy for the Iraqi branch of the Arab Ba'ath (Resurgence) Party of Michel Aflak and Akram el-Hourani, took control of the premises and presses of the "Al-Sha'ab" newspaper and published another, "Al-Jumhouriyya" (The Republic), turning it over completely to the Ba'athists and claiming that it was the official organ of the new regime.
- One witness, Abdul Wahhab el-Amin, the present Deputy Chief of Staff, testified that it was the accused who failed to bring about the formation of "the Supreme Council of the Revolution" which appears to have been agreed upon before the coup. El-Amin seemed to imply that all subsequent ills and the confusion that reigned among Baghdad's rulers stemmed from the Officers' failure to form this Council, which was to act as the sole executive authority until power could be transferred to "the people." This point, though of considerable historical interest, seems to be a reflection more on Kassem than on Aref, since it was the former who made all the decisions.

FATIHA FOR NURI

At least two of the witnesses at the trial testified that on the day Aref was alleged to have attempted to kill Kassem — which was the day when he was finally persuaded to leave the country for Bonn — the angry Colonel expressed remorse that he did carry out Kassem's orders and executed the coup when passing through Baghdad on the morning of July 14. "Now I recite the Fatiha (equivalent of the Kriyat Shma) over the soul of Nuri es-Said every day," he is said to have added.

New Revelations

Not the least interesting feature of the trial is the light it sheds on the nature of the Free Officers group which was responsible for carrying out the coup — their organization, leadership, judgment and degree of maturity. It now appears that this organization was much larger than had been supposed, and that more people knew about the timing of the coup than one had expected. At least three previous plans for a *putsch* were discarded, one of them because "the three-man clique (Faisal, Abdul-Ilah and Nuri es-Said) was not assembled (in Baghdad?) together at the time." The earliest of these planned coups was to have taken place as far back as January 6, 1957.

Moreover, it emerges now that the fact that Aref's column was the actual executor of the coup was only a coincidence. Early in their discussions, the Officers had decided that the revolution would be carried out by any unit passing through Baghdad or happening to be there at an opportune moment. It was Kassem who made the decisions, drew up the plans, and was the actual leader and acknowledged head of the group. Some bitterness creeps into the testimonies because Aref failed to mention Kassem when he was making his speaking tours; it appears that it was only because of Kassem's strong recommendation that Aref was accepted into the group.

High Degree of Maturity

The officer witnesses, whose ranks ranged from Major-General down to Major, showed a degree of political maturity not usually expected in professional soldiers. Their insistence on being "above trends" may seem somewhat naive and unrealistic, but on the all-important question of whether or not to join the United Arab Republic immediately following the success of the planned coup they were unanimous: no decision was to be taken to merge Iraq with the U.A.R. in any way unless and until the people attained their immediate goals of social, economic and educational advancement.

On another decisive point, the Kurdish minority, the officers' judgment was no less sound: they maintained that the revolution was not to be an exclusively Arab nationalist movement, but one in which "all nationalisms inside Iraq" would share. This in itself excluded the likelihood of an immediate and arbitrary merger with Egypt and Syria.

Settlers From U.K. Mark Anniversaries

SETTLERS from Britain at three Galilee kibbutzim are now celebrating the tenth anniversaries of the founding of their villages.

Festivities at Beit Ha'Emek, where the third collective group of British Habonim to arrive in Israel settled in 1951, took place last month. At Yasur, the first kibbutz of the British Hashomer Hatzair movement, celebrations have been postponed until the middle of the month following the tragic death of a settlement member in a climbing accident on Massada a few weeks ago. Lavee, founded by members of the Bachad Bnei Akiba movement from Britain, was established ten years ago last Monday.

KVUTZAT Lavee, founded by English members of the Bachad-Bnei Akiba movement from England, celebrated its tenth anniversary this week.

Strategic needs dictated the location of the new settlement in the hills of Lower Galilee, overlooking the Kinneret, immediately after the War of Liberation. The members, who had only recently left their movement's farm training centre in England, had to manage as best they could, short of both arable land and water. The kvutza had been allocated 6,000 dunams, but it was nearly all rocky and difficult terrain, and stone clearing goes on to this day. Water was not finally discovered in adequate quantities until about five years ago. By then much of the land had been cleared, livestock raised, new vineyards planted and abandoned olive groves tended. Today 4,000 dunams are under cultivation, of which 1,000 are irrigated and produce vegetables, oil seeds, sugar beet and cotton. Alongside dairy cattle, sheep and hens, there are 150 bullocks.

The 120 members — there are also 80 children — have daily lessons in the Tora, Mishna and Gamara, various study groups and an amateur dramatic circle in addition to the usual amenities. Daily and Shabbat services take place in a Beit Hamidrash which has become too small for the purpose. On Lavee's initiative, a district school has also been established of 160 pupils in cooperation with three other religious settlements.

Lavee's overriding need at present is of many more members.

E. KRITZLER

BEIT Ha'Emek was founded by members of Hungarian Habonim, but pioneers from Britain have been joining the village since early 1951, and today they number over 50. The remaining 65 members are from Holland and the Israel Scout Movement, plus a few of the original Hungarians.

The kibbutz festivities included the planting of a Tenth Anniversary Copse by settlers and their children, and a theatre performance with the participation of the village's choir and dance and dramatic groups. The kibbutz also arranged an Anniversary exhibition devoted to life and progress at Beit Ha'Emek.

The settlement, situated not far from Naharlya, works — like Yasur eight kilometres away — 4,000 dunams of land, of which a quarter is under irrigation. Main agricultural branches are poultry, diary and sheep farming, and there are flourishing banana plantations and vineyards.

Grain Farming

Yasur, near Acre, was founded by "graduates" of Hashomer Hatzair in Britain, who also joined forces with pioneers from Hungary. In recent years a large group from Brazil has reinforced the original settlers, and today the kibbutz consists of 50 members from the U.K. and equal numbers from Hungary and Brazil.

The village has become noted in local agricultural circles for its successes in grain farming, the major branch of the farm economy. In the past five years its maize and sorghum crops have four times won top prizes in nation-wide Ministry of Agriculture competitions.

In the fields of Lavee in Galilee

In 1955 Yasur also pioneered the successful growing of cotton in its area of Western Galilee, and it is now carrying out similar experiments with citrus.

On the sports front the soccer team has brought further distinction to Yasur by finishing at the head of the local football league — mainly comprising agricultural settlements in the area — for the past two seasons.

Beit Ha'Emek and Yasur, along with Lavee and other "British" settlements, have received considerable assistance from British Jewry in recent years through Joint Palestine Appeal contributions from the U.K. which are administered by the Allocations Fund of the British Zionist Federation's Israel Office in Tel Aviv.

JACK LEON

Hobnobbing with Hobbyists

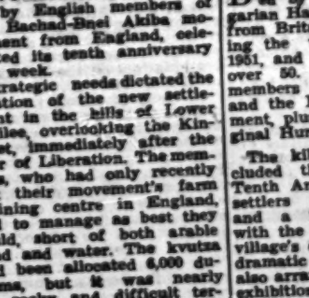
By EPHRAIM KISHON

ROUGHLY, mankind is divided in two categories: pitiful nervous wrecks whom one finds disconsolately lining up in front of the labour exchanges; and happy, carefree, model specimens of the human race exuding the calm and serenity so typical of North Tel Aviv.

What makes the second category so contented? The secret can at last be revealed: they have hobbies.

To this day we turn green with envy whenever we remember the famous Zimmerman who, believe it or not, was our school mate. While we, like the rowdies we were, wasted our youth chasing a football all over backyards and muddy alleyways, Zimmerman sagely stayed at home and patiently built a toothpick Taj Mahal inside a bottle. It was a titanic job, especially as, to prove his virtuosity, Zimmerman worked in a blacked-out room.

Two floors were almost ready by the time Zimmerman was kicked out of our school, but they say that he completed the marvellous model in only ten years. The fascinating pastime gave him poise and tranquillity for the rest of his life, and even today Zimmerman is one of the blithest patients at the asylum, though the nurses warn you against reminding him of that fateful Tuesday when the bottle fell off the mantlepiece.



As a matter of fact we all are repressed hobbyists. Who will truthfully affirm that he has never felt the urge to engrave the whole Babylonian Talmud on a pinhead? Who has never dreamt of a statue of Napoleon made of Turkish delight? Of collecting toothbrushes? Or money?

But who has time for hobbies? The feverish pitch at which our pitiable generation lives rules out a relaxing hobby for the average wage earner. This is why the author proudly announces the setting up of a new corporation called Placidity Ltd., which will supply its customers with hobby kits. No more backbreaking collecting and sorting of empty anchovy paste tubes. No more headaches, eyestrain, complications. The average hobbyist will receive the object he craves at really reasonable prices:

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Dinosaur made of used sewing yarn reels	85.—
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Bialik statue carved from a banana	6.500
20 assorted tranquillisers	1.750

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	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0945	EL AL	Istanbul
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1550	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Feb. 9	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0930	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Brussels
TUES. Feb. 10	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0345	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0815	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1000	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	1215	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. Feb. 11	0930	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich London
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London
THURS. Feb. 12	0125	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0730	EL AL	Vienna
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London,
	0930	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0930	EL AL	Istanbul
	1015	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1000	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	1645	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris.
FRI. Feb. 13	0930	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0930	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0930	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

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Khrushchev Is Electioneering

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev speaking at the opening session of the 21st Communist Party Congress.

By Edward Crankshaw

This article by Edward Crankshaw, political correspondent of the London "Observer," was written following his return from Moscow, where he attended the opening of the 21st Party Congress. It shows how Khrushchev has been paving the way for the removal of the key figures who have posed a threat to his authority and brings into perspective his announcement at the Congress this week that the veterans must stand down and their places be taken by younger men.

IT needs only a day or two in Russia to confirm the irrelevance of a great deal of Western thinking and speculation about the Soviet Government — and about the Soviet people too. This has been a week of high politics in the Soviet Union when all the world is watching Mr. Khrushchev's handling of the 21st Party Congress, but in Moscow I found myself thinking a great deal about the chronic exaggeration by the West of the importance of Kremlin politics, as distinct from Kremlin policies.

To say that it does not matter in the least who rules the Soviet Union today would also be to exaggerate; but it is certainly correct to say that it does not matter half as much as most of us outside Russia are inclined to think.

For what it is worth, Mr. Khrushchev, unless he perpetrates a monumental blunder, is there to stay. He is 65. No obvious successor has yet presented himself. But if he were to be taken from us tomorrow, I think the ranks of his colleagues would immediately close to form a new "collective;" and from this collective, and after more or less of a struggle, another dominant personality would in due course emerge.

Basic System

It is impossible to move about the Soviet Union today without being convinced that the basic Soviet system, which is nevertheless being constantly modified, is strong enough to survive any number of leadership crises. This is not to suggest that, for example, Khrushchev's sweeping victory over the Malenkov-Molotov alliance was of no more moment than a change of administration in Great Britain or the U.S.A. Nor is it to suggest that the defeat of Khrushchev in 1957 would not have meant the adoption of different policies at home, towards China, towards East Europe, towards the Western world — or that different policies would not be pursued if he should run into trouble in future.

The Soviet Union is stronger than any conceivable candidate for the leadership, and is developing in a sleepwalking kind of way in accordance with its own inner necessity. This means that any leader, now or in future, and this side of catastrophe, cannot aspire to absolute dictatorship as understood by Stalin, and, indeed, by the last Czar.

This is not at all the same as saying that the Soviet Union has ceased to be a totalitarian State. It is very totalitarian indeed. Perhaps it is time we stopped equating totalitarianism with individual dictatorship. Certainly without doing that we cannot begin to understand post-Stalin Russia. I would even say that it is beginning to prevent us from understanding ourselves.

The position of Mr. Khrushchev, with all his immense personal power, is closer to the position of, say, the Prime Minister of Great Britain than to that of the late Stalin.

I am thinking, of course, of his relations with his colleagues rather than of his relations with the Soviet people as a whole, which are something other. During these recent weeks in Moscow the point made to me time and time again when I was looking for light on Khrushchev's treatment of Malenkov was broadly this: Malenkov, immensely clever, able and ambitious, associated indissolubly with Stalin at his worst, was the cat who walked by himself: in spite of his great setback early in 1955, when he resigned from the Premiership, he continued working secretly in the Stalin manner and in defiance of Party statutes about "fractions," to make a comeback in order to establish his own personal supremacy as a dictator responsible to nobody but himself.

It is not, for the moment, necessary to decide whether this is true or untrue: countless Russians believe it to be true, more or less, and most of them do not greatly care. Those who do care, or who have, because of their position, to pretend to care, are quite firm on the point. And if one counters by saying that what Malenkov is said to have tried to do is very like what Khrushchev has in fact done, denial is warm and categorical, even on the part of those (and they are many) who think that Khrushchev himself as a leader leaves a good deal to be desired.

What Malenkov did, they say, was to manoeuvre secretly, using means forbidden by the Party statutes, to isolate Khrushchev in the Presidium, employing resentful old Stalinists (Molotov and Kaganovich) for his own ends. What Khrushchev did, on the other hand, was to appeal openly to the Central Committee, and, because the Central Committee had such a horror of anything that looked like a repetition of Stalin's early manoeuvres, they supported him — even those who thought him no great shakes, and even some who were his declared enemies.

Khrushchev thus emerges as the champion and the vindication of Party legitimacy, of "inner Party democracy." He is presented, rightly or wrongly, as a man who by his very nature cannot exist without widespread support — as opposed to Malenkov, who is said to be only happy when working on his own. Thus he appealed first to the local Party organization throughout the country to support his policies (and in fact he was doing this, day and night, during the early spring of 1957); then to the Central Committee to support his stand. And the Central Committee responded.

One may reply to this, as I usually did, that no matter by what means, Khrushchev himself has now achieved precisely the sort of position with relation to the Party and the people that Malenkov is condemned for having sought: he is the boss. But this also is denied. Obviously, the answer runs, he is surrounded by yes-men who have jumped on to the band wagon. What political leader is not? But there are others who hold him in check.

Agreeing With The Boss

And the fulsome way in which speaker after speaker at the December plenum of the Central Committee referred to the leadership and wisdom of their First Secretary? Don't we find here the beginnings of a new cult of personality?.... Well, of course people tend to agree with the boss. Is it unknown for Ministers to try to flatter the Prime Minister of Great Britain? Is every British Cabinet unanimous in its heart? Does every Member of Parliament who obeys the party whip act each time out of conviction?

The man who replied like this, a senior member of the Komsomol, might have quoted back at me a charming excerpt from Lord Attlee's television interview with Mr. Francis Williams. "What you do, generally, is to give guidance. I haven't often found the Cabinet disagreeing with me — very seldom."

Others quote: a remark made by Khrushchev himself at that same plenum, the stenographic record of which was published in full in an edition of 200,000 copies — an unprecedented action:

One of the speakers, Z. N. Nurniev, had been praising Khrushchev's crusade for the growing of maize, and Khrushchev interrupted him, as he had been interrupting practically every speaker. The following snatch of dialogue then occurred:

Nurniev: Now everyone understands the significance of maize in animal husbandry.

Khrushchev: Comrade Nurniev, there are still sceptics.

Nurniev: There are very few left today.

Khrushchev: There are very many. The only thing is that now they aren't talking so much.

That remark, quoted as an example of Khrushchev's awareness and acceptance of the fact of opposition, cuts both ways. He can also silence opposition, or at least the public expression of it; and he has in fact largely done so. Nevertheless, I came away from Moscow with the strongest impression that there are strict limits to his personal power. As First Secretary of the Party he now controls the security police, through Shelepin, and the Army through his political officers. His men fill key positions in every sphere throughout the length and breadth of the land. Although the Terror has gone, and nobody inside the Soviet Union feels that it is likely to be resurrected, "administrative measures," though unfashionable, exist as a standing threat.

Monopoly of Patronage

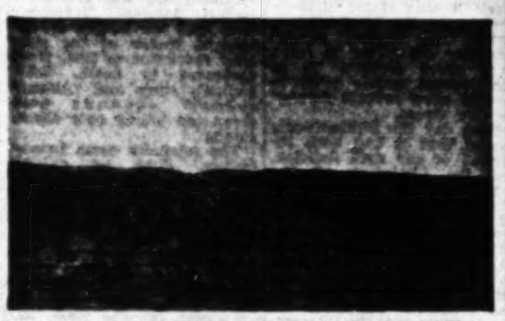
Mr. Khrushchev has a monopoly of patronage. He does not depend upon the voter except in the most indirect manner. But he does depend to a marked degree on his ability to deliver the goods. He is not secure, as Stalin was secure. In a word, he is a tolerated leader: and like all tolerated leaders he has to trim — or, to put it more kindly, to take account of public opinion.

Public opinion in Russia today, though not organized, is hydra-headed and it exists on many levels, creating many contradictions. The position of Mr. Khrushchev is more delicate than Stalin's ever was, and very much more complicated. Many of those who are now supporting him have, in various matters, their own opinions, which are not always his. They, too, look over their shoulders at public opinion.

There has been astonishingly swift progress on the material level during the two years of Khrushchev's ascendancy; but in spite of that he is still nothing like as popular in the country as one might expect. Quite apart from the numberless individuals whom he has alarmed or offended or hurt by his policies, the ordinary Russian, who, on the face of it, has gained most from these policies, does not yet accept him as the natural leader. His opening report to the 21st Party Congress should thus be read as a further attempt to win confidence, in a word, as an electioneering speech.

(OPNB)

Nabatean System Tested



Silt experiments near Sde Boker: The trapezoidal area of slope at the left of the picture has been carefully cleared of stones which have been arranged in neat rows. Adjoining it, an area of similar shape and size has also been enclosed by a drainage ditch to act as a check. Both areas drain into separate pits near the bottom right of the picture where the amount of rain and silt is measured.

By MEIR BEN-DOV

THE orderly rows of heaped stones that cover the flanks of many arid slopes in the High Negev Plateau, and puzzle the passer-by, were at one time supposed to be sites on which Nabatean farmers, used to grow vines and olives. The heaped stones, cooling rapidly in the desert night, would cause dew to condense on them into drops of life-giving water that would suffice for the plant whose roots extended through the heap.

A more recent theory, conceived by Mr. Yehuda Kedar of the Hebrew University's Geography Department, is now gaining ground. The Negev Plateau can sustain agriculture only in very limited areas in wadi beds where fertile silt and precious flood-water are concentrated. The stones broadcast over the surface of the slopes act almost like the terrace walls in the hills around Jerusalem, holding back silt and retaining the rain-water to soak wastefully into the barren slope. By clearing the slopes of their stone cover, the Nabateans allowed the full force of the flood waters to pour down the hillsides, carrying rich silt into the wadis where they sowed their crops, building up new, man-made fields on otherwise bare rocks.

To test this latter theory, a number of experiments are now being made at various points between Mizpe Ramon and Tel Yeruham. Experimental areas have had their stone cover re-arranged into neat piles, similar to the Nabateans' arrangements. The rain and silt are to be channelled through a surrounding ditch into a specially prepared pit in the wadi bottom, where they will be measured. An adjoining site, of equal slope, area and shape, which has been left untouched as a control, drains through surrounding ditches into an adjacent pit. So far there has not been enough rain to allow conclusions to be drawn.

The work is carried out by the Faculty of Agriculture of the Hebrew University, in conjunction with the Jewish National Fund.

THE BEST-LAID PLANS...

Kiryat Malachi By-Passed as Market Town

By Philip Gillon

Chaim Goshen, Mayor of Kiryat Malachi, stands in front of the shopping centre.

THE Mayor of Kiryat Malachi proved unexpectedly tolerant about the tendency of some of his townsmen to say it with stones or knives. He seemed to regard such incidents as an occupational hazard of a public servant in one of Israel's less fashionable immigrant towns. "They are simple people who know that they have a legitimate grievance against somebody," he says.

He is not so philosophical about the town's complaints. He is convinced that someone has blundered and is prepared to reason why and who. A lawyer in Alexandria before immigrating to Israel, Chaim Goshen also studied economics at the Sorbonne; he has some trenchant criticisms to make.

The overall plan of the country was designed "to achieve," in the words of the Government Yearbook, "a balanced distribution of the population; siting of urban and regional centres..." Theoretically, farms in any country require some nearby village; groups of villages establish a market town; market towns in turn created cities. This pattern can be observed in almost every country in the world, but of course it is a slow, formless, unplanned and chaotic development. How much more fortunate was Israel (thought the planners) since the country could really plan development to provide the ideal services at the right places!

According to Chaim Goshen, Kiryat Malachi was born of a suggestion made by Mr. Guber (now the Chairman of the Nehora District Council, but in 1951 still living in Kfar Warburg) that immigrants should be settled near such well-established moshavim as Be'er Tuvia and Kfar Warburg. The farms would provide both labour and social direction on the difficult road of integration.

Strategic Location

The Government started to move immigrants to the area —first 19 families from Europe, then 120 from Iraq and Persia; later another 220 from Iraq and Yemen, and then 340 from North Africa and other Sephardic groups. A glance at the map must have made the jubilant planners aware that Kiryat Malachi was ideally situated to become one of the new regional towns they were planning: in the heart of some of the richest farmland in the country, it is strategically sited near the Kastina crossroads of the main highways to Beersheba and Migdal. Surrounding it are the District Councils of Beer Tuvia, Sapir, Yoav and Nahal Sorek, all of them including several prosperous villages capable of supporting a market town of 15,000.

This pleasant vision has advanced to the point where the population has been settled in the town and the first section of an attractive shopping centre built. The district council of Beer Tuvia has its headquarters on the outskirts of Kiryat Malachi. For the rest, there is almost no contact — economic or social — between the town and the *moshavim*, apart from the hiring of agricultural labour by the farmers on the casual day system. The town's 1,500 breadwinners exist entirely on relief, casual labour on the farms or with the help of the social welfare department. "Our dream is to get to IL150 a month!" Goshen comments bitterly.

Treasurers to Tel Aviv

The town is only a short distance from the main road —perhaps a kilometre. Every morning the moshavim treasurers, secretaries and other organizers drive past in jeeps or buses on their way to Tel Aviv. The truth of the matter is that the overall plan is failing dismally because all the *moshavim* concerned have only one centre—whether it is called urban or regional, social, financial or what have you—Tel Aviv, 80 kilometres away.

What is more, the same applies to other regional centres, such as Shderot, Azzata, Ofakim, Dimona — the so-called regional centres are serving only themselves. Shderot is in the heart of the famous kibbutzim which line the north-western edge of the Gaza strip. Can one imagine the *kibbutzniks* using the town cafe for their amusement, its shops for their supplies? Even if they wanted to, they are firmly wrapped in the financial red tape spun by the great marketing, supply and finance organizations. The annual waste involved in these daily trips of thousands of farm officials to Tel Aviv—must run into hundreds of thousands of pounds.

As long as all the markets and facilities are concentrated in the main centres, the conception of the market town can only seem a sham to people living by taking in each other's wages.

Economically and administratively there is nothing to justify the reluctance of Israel's leading organizations to decentralise—in fact this has come in for severe criticism on the part of many foreign experts and is the cause of grave economic paradoxes. Only last season farmers in the Kiryat Malachi area packed a mass meeting (in Beer Tuvia) to protest against the centralisation of tomatoes in Rehovot instead of there being pre-grading stations on the spot, while the housewife was paying top prices and still getting very poor quality. It seems only elementary common sense that all the activities of Tnuva and Hamashbir, to take the obvious examples, should be allocated to zones, so that the treasurers would need to travel only to their nearest market towns (Incidentally, Goshen points out that Eshed refuses to run buses that extra kilometre off the main road—"As a result it is more convenient to travel from Beer Tuvia to Tel Aviv than to Kiryat Malachi.")

Body for Bones

Decentralization would give body to the bones of the national plan. As long as the economic realities are in such direct conflict with the notion of regional market towns, the entire basis of the scheme is subverted. Who would dream of expecting English farmers to go to London except on pleasure bent?

It is difficult to understand the resistance to decentralization except as the determination of the few to concentrate everything in their own hands or else as the result of the emotional conservatism that has crept into once progressive institutions. Perhaps too many of Israel's managers are self-made men who came up the hard way.

Supply Depots

The ill of "conservatism" in management pervades all aspects of national life, including even such social services as medicine and education. The Ashkelon Rotary Club recently launched a vigorous campaign for the establishment of specialist medical services outside Rehovot —at the moment all the sick in the South who need to see specialists compete with the kibbutz secretaries for bus space.

Goshen points out that if Kiryat Malachi were really a market town in the European sense, he would have pre-grading stations, markets, wholesale supply depots, a regional high school and a district medical centre. It would be a natural economic corollary that food processing industries would be established in the town because it would be cheaper, not because of the blandishments of Government subsidies. The milk and vegetable output of the surrounding *moshavim* is the highest in the country—it would pay everyone concerned to have food factories on the spot, providing employment not only for the immigrant town but for sons and daughters of the *moshavim*. Furthermore this would create the social contacts leading to integration more surely than the most vigorous appeals to pioneering spirit.

Wasted Money

Until the men at the top really decentralize and give Israel's carefully planned regional centres at least the same chance as their unplanned counterparts abroad, money will continue to be wasted on the transport humming down the narrow highways, whether the vehicles carry tomatoes or people on unnecessary journeys. Three figures symbolize the gap between plan and reality—the relief worker throwing stones at the Mayor, the housewife looking forlornly at her battered and expensive tomatoes, and the Tel Aviv manager working 13 hours a day between heart attacks.

Personality Profile: Michael Tsour

Mr. Make-It-Here Sell-It-Abroad

SOME Israelis see in Michael Tsour, the Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a civil servant *par excellence;* others believe he is exactly what a civil servant should not be. Some refer to him as one of our sharpest brains; others will tell you he is a manipulator of little vision or constructive initiative. There is no one, however, whom he does not impress in one way or another.

Not an economist by training, Tsour represents in many ways our "new generation" — he is only 35 — of economists who are slowly supplanting some of the veteran "amateurs" among the senior officials. He is also one of a small but growing number who have reached high position without any party backing: he belongs to no party, but up till some years ago he was a member of the Mizrahi. He worked his way up in less than eight years from the post of personal assistant to the Ministry's Director-General.

Youth Leader

Tsour came here from Germany at the age of 11, was in the first graduating class of Tel Aviv's Bilu elementary school, took the London Matriculation examination at 17— but immediately interrupted his studies to become the first Chairman of the Mizrahi Youth Movement, in which capacity he served for seven years. The entire period was marked by a struggle with the Mizrahi leadership on the subject of bridging the gap between State and Religion. "I did not see why, in a modern democratic state, a religious party should limit its activity to the religious sphere instead of crystallising its own political thinking." Young Tsour advocated the training of young cadres with a broad religious and traditional background who would be able, in due course, to fill important state positions. To implement the idea, in 1944 he and a group of colleagues established at Pardess Hanna a religious high school which aimed at combining the functions of a *yeshiva* and modern secondary school, training young people to take their place in the future state. A further step, which was never implemented, was to have been the establishment of a university whose faculty of Law would in time work out for Israel a modern and enlightened democratic constitution on the basis of Jewish tradition and history.

Such ideas brought Tsour's group into serious conflict with the Mizrahi Party leadership, which wanted to curb his initiative. The conflict heightened during the War of Independence, when he organized the religious brigade in *Hish (Heyl Sadeh)*, the Haganna's field reserves.

> **We were to attack a Jaffa telephone exchange on a Saturday, so we asked the Rabbi whether or not it was allowed. Instead, he advised us that some other unit should be sent on the mission. This was just like the galut — I, who had received a Jewish and Zionist education, was to be a stranger in my own country according to this line of thinking.**

After the War he returned to his party work, was elected to the National Executive, edited the party organ "Bamessila" and organized two immigrant youth centres near Jerusalem. But he continued to fight for his ideas. When the debate on the jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Courts was at its peak, he expressed the view that there was no need to insist on them as an institution at all: in fact, let the religious community even give in on some religious restrictions in exchange for the State's basing its law on the fundamentals of the Mosaic code. Here again, he was seeking for the orthodox parties a broader national perspective rather than what he describes as the interests of a small clerical group that does not think in terms of responsibility for the affairs of the State as a whole. He finally broke with his party. Meantime he had completed his law studies at the Tel Aviv University.

Mizrahi Appointment

In 1951, Tsour entered government service as assistant to Mr. I. Hollander, Ya'acov Geri's Director-General at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A leading member of Mizrahi, Hollander had met Tsour inside the party. When Dov Joseph took over the Ministry in 1952, Tsour was appointed head of the Import Planning Department, in which capacity he organized Israel's first comprehensive import plan in coordination with the Treasury. His success and the contacts he established at the Ministry of Finance made him a natural choice, a year later, to head the Import and Export Financing Department which laid the foundations for Israel's foreign trade policy. It was here that Tsour met Pinhas Sapir, then Director-General of the Ministry of Finance. After Mr. Sapir had moved to Commerce and Industry, Tsour was made head of its Foreign Trade Department, a post he held for nearly three years until his present appointment last September.

Tsour has some of the best traits of the proverbial *yekke* — punctual and orderly, he keeps his word and his appointments. At the same time he has the sharp mind of the *yeshiva bocher*, quick to grasp a point and extremely talented in explaining his views clearly and forcefully with the help, if necessary, of examples and citations from the Mishna and the Aggada.

Tidy Schedule

In conversation — it could be 9 o'clock at night, after 14 hours' work — he gives the impression that he has all the time in the world. His desk is always tidy, his conversation straightforward and to the point, and he will not be distracted easily; he looks relaxed and at ease although his average working day is 14 to 16 hours long. His Minister maintains the same kind of strenuous schedule, and often they get together at 10 or 11 at night to exchange ideas and take decisions in rapid fire style as if it was the fresh beginning of a day and not the end.

His opponents claim that Mr. Tsour goes beyond that role. It is his conviction that in the special circumstances of Israel life, the civil servant is forced to perform many duties that ought to be left to the business community. "We have to organize the export drive," "We have to initiate industrial expansion," and "We have to take the lead in planning and encouraging investment" are the typical phrases that recur in his conversation. He feels that the civil servant can know more than the plant manager, the businessman or the investor; that the economy will be best served if the government official guides the individual businessman.

Pressure Groups

The best example of this approach are Tsour's plans to bolster the country's exports. Since the only solution to the success of Israel's export drive lies in the cooperation of all the producers in any given branch in joint export ventures, the individual producer who does not want to go along must be forced to do so.

Mr. Tsour, who believes, *inter alia*, that public committees should be made up of civil servants to minimize the field of action of pressure groups, also advocates more government initiative both in generating investments and in the direct planning of industrial enterprises. "We have set up a special industrial planning unit which will work in cooperation with scientific research institutes and prepare detailed industrial blueprints to be presented to potential investors," he explains. Presumably, the level of our industrial management is not high enough to carry out these tasks.

Amongst Tsour's very definite ideas on foreign trade is the belief that industry will not devote sufficient attention to export until our production capacity rises above domestic needs. Only when exporting manufacturers are no longer able to sell here most of what they produce and when prices tumble as a result of competition will export avenues be open to our industry. "To put it crudely," he explains, "not until we have had the first serious bankruptcy in one of our textile plants will the others realise that export is the only solution — and the sooner this happens the better."

At the same time Tsour would like to see the government encourage the stock market so it can draw more investors and relieve the State budget; he is the man most responsible for the gradual introduction of import liberalization; he has been one of the most powerful opponents of continued food rationing which his Minister, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, abolished last week; and he advocates liberalization in other fields as well. With the abolition of many direct government controls, the Ministry's staff has been reduced from some 3,250 employees in 1953 to 976 at present, and the next two months will see a further cut of about 100 employees.

But even businessmen who forget this and see in Mr. Tsour's opinions the desire to interfere with their domain do not doubt his ability. His subordinates, too, admire him, for he knows better than most of our top officials the art of sharing and delegating responsibility. In fact, a "Tsour group" of young economists, whom he guides in their work and who think most highly of him has already formed around him.

Yet, despite his very definite ideas, Tsour sees as his main responsibility "to carry out Mr. Sapir's policies," by which he means that he himself only does his best to implement what has been decided on the political level. It is for this purpose that he would like to see this country educate a generation of able civil servants who all would solve some of the economic problems besetting us.

Scientific Approach

One of Tsour's most respected virtues is his regard for learning and the scientific approach. One of his main concerns at present is to bolster contacts between industry at all levels — management, research, market research — and men of science in these fields. He believes that our managerial level is rather low and must be encouraged to learn and progress; and he would like to see Israel utilizing to the utmost its untapped potential for applied research in industry. He has been working for the establishment of an institute in this field in cooperation with the Scientific Research Council.

AMOS MELAMEDE

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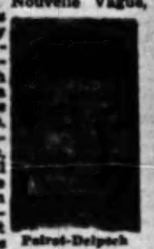
CROWNED AND UNCROWNED

THE PARIS LITERARY SCENE SURVEYED

By J. G. Weightman

THE fact that there are six major French literary prizes to be awarded towards the end of each year leads one to suppose automatically that there will be six major works to be honoured. But this may be expecting too much, even in Paris where — on the left bank at least — you can almost smell literature being produced.

Last year in particular is not considered to have been a vintage year. It was not easy to find people to discuss the prize-winning books with, because several of my more literary friends declared they were in no hurry to read them this year, with the possible exception of the Prix de la Nouvelle Vague, *Le Repos du Guerrier*, by Christiane Rochefort, which is enjoying a mild *succès de scandale*.


Poirot-Delpech

Walder

Ollier

Glissant

The general public, however, still buys the prizes in great quantities, so that the awards are commercially very important. It is rumoured that when, as this year, no absolutely outstanding works glamour for recognition, bribery and corruption are rife within the selection committees. Eminent, but careless or wicked men and women, it is said, vote for books they have never read.

How true this is I cannot say. But what has caused a lot of people to raise their arms limply, in that habitual French gesture so expressive of the dead-weight of unredeemed creation, is the awarding of the Prix Goncourt to *Saint-Germain ou la Négociation*, by Francis Walder, a retired Belgian army officer of 53, who has apparently represented his country on many international committees. *C'est l'année des colonels!* was the exclamation which accompanied the gesture. Certainly the choice reeks of some fruity compromise, but the book itself is surprisingly agreeable to read and deals, incidentally, with just such a compromise.

It is an elegant, little historical novel describing the negotiations which led up to the Peace of Saint-Germain, signed in 1570 between the King and Admiral Coligny, the leader of the Huguenots. Actually, much more than a novel, it is the lyrical confession of a man who loves the refinements of secret diplomacy, the self-satisfied pulling of hidden strings, the careful knitting together of a fragile treaty that will keep the peace for a year or two.

It is pleasant to think of M. Walder being subtle in European lobbies and dropping ambassadorial hints with the old-world art he brings to the placing of his imperfect subjunctives. He is his race.

Overloaded Symbolism of River

THE telling of his story is pitched several keys too high, and the characterization is hopelessly weak. Glissant seems to be aiming at a political, heroic tale in the manner of Malraux, but unfortunately he neither illuminates the social background of his plot nor displays much gift for the immediate rendering of situation. Moreover, he loads every rift with symbolism; the river is the road to freedom, life is a river, speech is a river of words, etc. He leaves me with the impression of a highly coloured island, inhabited by earnest, interchangeable, puzzling characters, who are bathed in an unexplained pathos.

With the Prix Interallié, *Le Grand Dadais*, by Bertrand Poirot-Delpech, and the Prix de la Nouvelle Vague, *Le Repos du Guerrier* by Christiane Rochefort, we come to the great theme which is also present in the theatre, in the two fashionable films *Les Tricheurs* and *Les Amants*, and in several other non-prize-winning books. I can list seven more: *Le Remue-Ménage* by Claude Francoiln, *Les Embuscades*, by Roger Grenier, *Les Doubleures*, by Michael Zéraffa, *Les Parolasiens*, by Jean Cau, *La Gana*, by Jean Doussot *Une curieuse solitude*, by Philippe Sollers and the *Mémoires d'une jeune fille rangée*, Simone de Beauvoir's autobiography.

All these varied works are ultimately attempts to answer the question that the French are so good at putting: "What Meaning can a Young Person give to Life?" It usually breaks down into two parts: "Can I escape from Bourgeoisism?" "What is my attitude to Love?" (All these novels, plays and films ignore religion completely). Naturally, the escape from bourgeoisism often takes the form of a tremendous love-affair, and when this comes to an end there may be a return to bourgeoisism.

Poirot-Delpech's hero is a young delinquent who is telling his life-story while serving a five-year sentence for homicide. He feels that everything said during his trial was false, either through pomposity or sentimentality, and he undertakes to tell the truth. It is the usual tale of a young man stifled by a lower-middle-class atmosphere and a pious, widowed mother. Instead of courting Emmanuèle, the appropriate middle-class girl, he has an affair with a strip-tease dancer, Patricia, steals money to buy a car and take her to the South of France, and eventually meets disaster through an accidental killing in a night-club brawl. This shocks him into consciousness; he realises how tawdry Patricia is, and will marry Emmanuèle on his release from the reform school.

The book is much better than it sounds from this summary. It is full of vivid, witty description of the contemporary social scene, in the appropriate young, acid style. Particularly good, I thought, was the analysis of the exhibitionist doubly narcissistic relationship between the hero and Patricia. But the novel remains a minor work because of the overall tone and the collapse at the end.

Christiane Rochefort's heroine escapes from her mother and her respectable, middle-class background by main character is a *ruté*, a café musician, who keeps a diary about his beautiful soul-states, is married to an ex-prostitute and is having a platonic affair with an ugly shop-assistant. He gradually comes to admit his worthlessness through a series of interrelated episodes, involving the concierge, a homosexual ménage, a prosperous painter, Greeks, political refugees, etc.

Like the Prix Goncourt, this is not a great book; it conveys nothing beyond a rather facile appetite for the variety of life. But again, it is well done and enjoyable. It can be put in the class of the good, meaty, lending-library-book-to-curl-up-with. I read it in a room in the street where the action is supposed to take place and can testify that there was material for another similar novel in the café downstairs.

I wish I could say that the Prix Renaudot, *La Lézarde*, by Edouard Glissant, was also good of its kind, because its choice has obviously been influenced by worthy, ideological considerations. Glissant is a Negro poet from La Martinique and his theme is the awakening consciousness of the West Indian native. A group of young Martiniquais decide that they must liquidate a certain Garin, a traitor to the native cause. They persuade Thaël, one of their number, to undertake the task. He follows Garin from his house in the mountains at the source of the river, La Lézarde, down to the sea and there drowns him, as if by accident. He gets away with the killing but, through the workings of a higher poetic justice, he is punished by the death of his girl-friend and is left meditating tragically on the future of his race.

Superfluous Eroticism

Here again, the ending is feeble and there is some uncertainty in the body of the book. The narrator is in love with the hero and so her description of him, however terrible, is always accompanied by admiration and forgiveness. To the masculine reader, he often appears just a well-drawn, pretentious, drunken bore, whose anguish might be more convincing if it were more intellectual. Also, the eroticism does not seem to be absolutely essential to the theme. The implication is that the narrator finds the Bohemian genius a much more efficient lover than her previous, gentlemanly bourgeois partners. Why should this be so?

I ask the question because a similar implication occurs in the film *Les Amants*, where the discontented, upper middle-class heroine, who has both a passionate husband and an ardent, polo-playing lover, is shown achieving elaborate satisfaction only with a second lover, who, although upper middle-class, as well, has slightly left-wing opinions. Now I am all for genius and/or a left-wing attitude, but, as the doctor said of the wooden leg in a similar connection, *elle y est pour si peu de chose*.

I suspect that Christianiane Rochefort, like Louis Malle, the director of *Les Amants*, is confusing Lady Chatterley's physiological problem with Madame Bovary's psychological and metaphysical one, either for commercial reasons or because it is easier to be erotic than to think straight, or again because eroticism itself can become a kind of pseudo-metaphysics. But even so, *Le Repos du Guerrier* has a certain valid fierceness about it.

The general parallel with Simone de Beauvoir's memoirs is quite striking. In a plain, not to say Attlesan style, Mme de Beauvoir tells of her early attempts to kick over the bourgeois traces in bars and night-clubs. She did not succeed in becoming dissolute, one feels, because she was always much more intelligent than the men she encountered there, and had a redoubtable ability to pass examinations. But the man who meant most to her before she met Sartre was a cousin of hers, a dimmer Renaud, who tried to rise above bourgeoisism, then weakened and married for money, lost his grip through self-disgust and drank himself to death.

Search for Authenticity and True Love

IN the four novels by Zéraffa, Cau, Francolin and Grenier, which all seem to be strongly autobiographical, there is the same search for authenticity and true love, sometimes with a more political flavour. All four are defective as works of art, but attractive and interesting as documents on the generation that was adolescent at the time of the Liberation or a few years later.

Sollers, who is 22, seeks for a meaning only in love. *Une curieuse solitude* is the story of an affair between a boy of 16 and a woman of 30. Although Francois Mauriac has hailed Sollers as a genius, I find this the most disappointing of recent books, full of that complacent, suave, sententious self-analysis, so characteristic of unconscious bourgeois egotism.

La Gana, on the other hand, which is also a product of the more recent generation, is a huge, sordid, proletarian work, the nightmarish story of a boy who was brought up in a damp, rat-infested cellar on the banks of the Seine, between a drunken father and a consumptive mother. He, too, as an adolescent, has an affair with a mature woman, who is, however, a Rabelaisian slattern. He lives through the most appalling experiences, both at home and in a sanatorium which is run like a reform school. In telling his story, he does not clearly distinguish between fact and the weird imaginings prompted by fact, nor does he really achieve a conclusion or a general aesthetic form. Like Céline's works, this is a violent evacuation of impressions by a man who is clinging to sanity.

The last prize I have to report on is the *avant-garde* Prix Médicis, awarded to Claude Ollier for *La Mise en scène*. This books is a very strenuous exercise in the sort of *chosisme* launched by Robbe-Grillet and which consists in telling the story obliquely by means of elaborate and quasi-scientific descriptions of the external world.

A French engineer travels alone into a remote part of North Africa to do a prospecting job, and we accompany him almost step by step, each material circumstance being described in great detail. I now feel I know, for instance, what an Arab meal is like down to the last mouthful, and I have an overwhelming sensation of the hardness and dryness of the country.

M. Ollier writes with the most exquisite precision, but what is his book about? He seems to be expressing the bewilderment of his hero who cannot fathom the behaviour of the half-dozen or so Arabs he is in contact with. Did they or did they not murder a previous prospector? The hero's bewilderment is not surprising; he knows hardly a word of Arabic and has to depend on the one Arab who speaks French. Throughout this long book, we keep expecting something significant to happen, but practically nothing ever does. The engineer goes away again, as psychologically numb as he has been all through, and we appear to have read innumerable minute, sterilised descriptions for no other purpose than to gain this impression of inexorable vacuity. The baby was obviously thrown out with the bath-water, quite intentionally, before the story began, but why I cannot claim to know.

However, I think I understand Robbe-Grillet himself rather better since he published a long theoretical essay, entitled *Nature, Humanisme, Tragédie*, in the October number of the *N.R.F.* It seems clear from this that his vigorously "objective" descriptions are prompted by a fierce denial of the pathetic fallacy (although he does not use Ruskin's term, since it is not generally known in France).

As he implies in a very eloquent passage, he wants to obliterate the habit of using nature as a sounding-board for human emotion, because the greatest example of the pathetic fallacy is God. We interrogate the universe which can give no answer, but we gradually hypostatize our interrogation until it becomes a presence. Even people who think they do not believe in God constantly humanize the external world by their use of imagery and so drift into that tragic acceptance of the universe, so typical of soft, bourgeois humanists. Yes, perhaps, but if on the other hand you spend all your time picking out every vein on every leaf on the tree in the quad, are you not celebrating a kind of austere pantheism in reverse?

I have just room to mention one further book, which is crammed full of the pathetic fallacy and human feeling. This is Aragon's historical novel, *La Semaine Sainte*, which was not eligible for any prize but has been highly praised by all the critics except one, who happens to be his personal enemy. The subject is Easter Week, 1815, and Louis XVIII's flight from Paris at the beginning of the Hundred Days. There is no plot to speak of, only a welter of characters flowing north from Paris and wondering about their personal dilemmas and political loyalties in the fatigue and confusion of the temporary collapse.

When you have got over your surprise at the fact that Aragon, a Communist, should have bothered to conjure up the Restoration ruling-class with such detailed sympathy, you see that Aragon, the patriot, is painting a huge fresco of the splintered consciousness of the nation. If a prominent Communist was busy on a book like this 18 months ago, it becomes less difficult to understand why, a little later, de Gaulle, the only incarnation of the national idea, should have had such a walk-over.

—(Copyright)

Debunking

SPLENDID IN ASHES. By Josephine Pinckney. Viking Press, New York. 1958. 313 pp. $3.95.

MISS Pinckney who died prematurely last year, was associated with the Charleston Renaissance, which produced a group of accomplished young people including DuBose Heyward; she was known for her poetry, as well as for two deserved popular successes in novel writing. This posthumous book would surely have been revised by her, had she seen it in proof. It has one serious flaw, a flat and uncalled-for ending drawn out quite unnecessarily, and several minor faults which would have been easy to correct. As it stands, it begins charmingly (though the entrance of the hero in his coffin at the beginning has been considerably overplayed, and might easily have been changed too), is written with piquancy, verve and dry humour, and its irony is always gentle.

Charleston society is "we," though there is no fictional narrator, and it seems truthfully and delightfully portrayed. Augustus J. Grimshawe, born into the élite of the southern town, happily married, with two children, sets fire to his house. The first time, when he goes bankrupt, his wife remains loyal. The second time, when she finds out he has had a year-long liaison with her best friend, she makes him give his mistress up and carries him off to Europe. The third time, when he has gone to the Argentine and has set up a semi-official second household there with a little Spanish hairdresser, she leaves him for good and takes her two children with her. So far, both the narrative and the happenings flow along gracefully and sparkling. Then the book seems to go to pieces, and the last quarter is almost boring.

PAULA ARNOLD

Someone Else of The Same Name

"Shakespeare and His Betters: A History and a Criticism of the Authorship Question," by R. C. Churchill, will be issued in March by Indiana University Press. Mr. Churchill gives the history of the anti-Stratford campaigns and provides a criticism of the main arguments in support of the more than 50 claimants to the authorship of the plays.

YEHOSHUA KOVARSKY: The White Goddess (oil) From the artist's new cycle of paintings called "Homage to the Gods," which is about to be taken abroad for a series of exhibitions in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Detroit (U.S.A.), and then in London.

Round the Bookshops

RASPUTIN, Kropotkin Azaf, Lenin, Trostky and Kolchak are some of the main figures who pass in parade through the pages of Moshe Novomeysky's Miyam Hahalikat L'yam Hamelah מים תהלוכת ליים המלח (From Lake Beilkal to the Dead Sea, Schocken, IL8.500) the two parts of which make up the autobiography of the unique figure who fought an uphill fight to obtain the Dead Sea concession and whose tenacity helped him to win through. The first part of the book is the story of "My Siberian Life" and comprises childhood and youh, education and profession. The second part is devoted to "Given to Salt," which begins with his arrival in Tel Aviv in the twenties with the firm determination to exploit the rich natural resources of the Dead Sea. Novomeysky's integrity and enthusiasm won him influential supporters but he also had opponents and competitors who did their utmost to prevent his obtaining this most important concession. Members of Parliament, American chemists, and speculators from the distant corners of the East placed obstacles in his path and even brought him to court. But he overcame them all and succeeded in establishing a great industrial enterprise in this country.

The name of the translator is not given.

Efraim Tnoref has painted a pen portrait of S. Y. Agnon in ש"י עגנון, דמותו ויצירתו (The Man and His Work, Niv, IL4) in which his admiration, and love for the outstanding epic writer of our generation come out clearly. For over a decade now Tnoref has been making a yearly "pilgrimage" to Talpiot to be closeted with the writer to exchange opinions on subjects of common interest. His treatment therefore is not that of the usual biographer who contents himself with the outstanding facts and events in the life of his "subject," but seeks out the connection between a particular work and the specific period of the author's life, indicating why that story happened to be written precisely at that time.

As a marginal note, it should be mentioned that Agnon's Sippur Pashut סיפור פשוט (A Simple Tale) has been rendered into Yiddish by Eliezer Rubinstein. The translator has received unstinted praise from the Yiddish press abroad for bringing Agnon to the Yiddish reader and hopes that more Hebrew works will be put into that language and Agnon himself has written him that were he to write the tale in Yiddish "I should undoubtedly clothe it in the same garment, provided of course that I were as expert as you."

There is also something of the autobiographical in Menahem Begin's Bamahteret במחתרת (In The Underground, Writings and Documents, Hadar, IL5.250) which is the first volume of the review by the Commander of the Irgun Zvai Leumi of the stormy period preceding the British evacuation of Palestine and presaging the birth of the State of Israel. Here is a description of the terrorist operations, the Irgun's call to the British authorities to view Etzel as a liberation army rather than a band of brigands and apply the rules of war in dealing with it, and an appraisal of the present world political situation. The book is heavily documented and covers the period between January and November, 1944. A second, projected volume will cover the period up to April 1945.

M. H.

POLITERATICS

THIS Low cartoon sums up a series of events that have been revolving around the theme of censorship in Britain today. Mr. Roy Jenkins, M.P., and himself a writer, has introduced a private member's bill into Parliament revising the antiquated British censorship law, whereby a book can be banned without the author or publisher being able to call expert witnesses to attest to its literary value. The government showed an inclination to bury the bill, and in protest, Mr. A.P. Herbert (A.P.H.) declared that he would contest the by-election at East Harrow, thereby disturbing a Conservative foothold, though he has since stepped down, while continuing to support the cause. Another more important political repercussion has occurred at Bournemouth, where the incumbent M.P., Mr. Nigel Nicolson, is at odds with the local Conservative Party organization. Mr. Nicolson is also a partner in the firm of Weidenfeld and Nicolson, which plans to publish Vladimir Nabokov's novel "Lolita" (already published in the U.S.), which concerns the relations between a middle-aged man and his 12-year-old step-daughter — a prospect disturbing to Conservatives with an imminent election on their minds. Meanwhile, the London literary weeklies have been preparing the ground, in a series of articles, for the serious reception of "Lolita," for it is a serious and important book.

(It was reviewed on this page July 18, 1958).

Egypt and Syria Coordinate Stamps

The postal administrations of Egypt and Syria have formed a joint committee to co-ordinate their stamp issues, which are now all to bear the inscription "United Arab Republic." They will be distinguishable only by their currency, milliemes for Egypt, piastres for Syria.

Special issues will be limited to thirty stamps per year with a total face value of a little over £1.

The U.A.R. Post Office badge forms the design of the latest stamp issued in identical design in Egypt and Syria. It marks Post Day, the anniversary of the purchase by the Egyptian Government in 1865 of the European-run postal service. The premium on each stamp will be donated to postal workers' charity funds.

C.W.H.

BELOFF'S ESSAYS

By George Lichtheim

THE GREAT POWERS. Essays in Twentieth Century Politics By Max Beloff. Allen & Unwin. pp. 223. 25s.

PROFESSOR Beloff has collected a number of essays into a volume which students of international affairs will neglect at their peril. Such students are more numerous, and perhaps more influential, in the U.S. than in Britain, and this circumstance may account for the unusually large space allotted to American policies and problems: a hundred pages out of slightly over 200 is not bad going for a country which until quite recently could hardly be said to have any foreign policy at all. As late as Theodore Roosevelt's day, half a century ago, Americans who took an interest in the subject were either naive admirers of the British Empire or— like Roosevelt's perennial opponent, William Jennings Bryan — equally naive critics of imperialism, whether American or British.

Prof. Beloff, who knows this subject well, quotes some enlightening utterances from both sides. It is nice to find Roosevelt (Theodore) telling a British audience at the Guildhall in 1910 that Britain must at all costs hold on to Egypt:

Private Crotchets

"You are in Egypt for several purposes, and among them one of the greatest is the benefit of the Egyptian people. You saved them from ruin by coming in, and at the present moment, if they are not governed from outside, they will again sink into a welter of chaos. Some nation must govern Egypt. I hope and believe that it is your duty to be that nation."

We have moved a long distance since those dim days. The second Roosevelt (Franklin) held very different views about the beneficent nature of imperialism, especially British imperialism. And we all know what President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles thought of the Suez operation. It is no doubt Prof. Beloff's historical training that enables him to take a view of Suez which places him in the minority among Liberals. He sees the futility of the enterprise, but also its relative justification in the face of Col. Nasser's obvious attempt to ape the Axis dictators. He is equally hard-headed about the French rearguard action in North Africa, stressing both that it is a rearguard action, and that Europe's total expulsion from the area would be to no one's advantage, least of all that of the Algerians.

This kind of realism is unfashionable at the moment— was it ever very fashionable?—and deserves to be applauded. American readers may wince slightly on being reminded that "the United States belongs with the rich and not with the poor, and can get nowhere with an ideology proper to the latter group of countries." This, however, is not cynicism, merely recognition of the truth. In his own fashion, Mr. George Kennan has been saying the same thing for years. Indeed, Mr. Kennan and Professor Beloff, though they may differ over details, are very much of the same cast of mind.

Current affairs do not exhaust Mr. Beloff's range of interest. There is a fascinating study of Benjamin Franklin's role in shaping the foreign policy of the fledgling U.S.A. and an analysis of Tocqueville's writings on American and European politics. Praise of Tocqueville is now conventional, and even getting a little tiresome, but every now and then one comes across a morsel that revives one's willingness to admire his Gallic lucidity. Mr. Beloff quotes a remark he made on a visit to England in 1857, when (like Taine) he was struck by the unshaken hold of the aristocracy: "It is still the only country on the globe that can give an idea of the ancien regime in Europe, in revised and perfected form." Not bad for an occasional visitor, and still a warning in foes of the "Establishment" not to underrate the toughness of their task.

In his introductory essay Mr. Beloff comes to grips with the cold war, and incidentally with the European massacres during the Second World War. This gives him a chance to note some unwelcome facts, i.e. the fact that civilized standards have largely collapsed. "It is no doubt true, as Socialists will remind us, that we are more sensitive than our grandparents to some evils, that we accept social responsibility for individual welfare to a greater extent than any previous society. But a public conscience that demands free spectacles all round (in both senses) but is indifferent to the gas chamber and the incinerator, seems oddly proportioned to anyone inheriting the simple standards of religion and ethics as the Western world has known them." In fairness to Socialists it should perhaps be recalled that Orwell was one, and that today some of sharpest criticism of the new mass "culture" comes from left-wing sociologists such as Richard Hoggart and Raymond William who are quite aware that the mind is mostly filled with trash. But Mr. Beloff's comment is nonetheless worth making.

Welter of Chaos

In addition to the broad themes briefly alluded to these essays rise a number of questions which call for more detailed comment than is possible here. Prof. Beloff has his private crotchets, including a dislike of Keynes and an obstinate tendency to misinterpret historians influenced by Marx, e.g. the late Charles Beard, whose followers apparently committed the crime of impugning the motives of some among America's Founding Fathers. Writers of Mr. Beloff's persuasion seem to have difficulty with the idea that the materialist conception of history (or what commonly passes for it) is not concerned with "motives," but with circumstances beyond individual control. Again, Mr. Beloff quotes a characteristically nonsensical statement by the late A. Zhdanov on American policy, and then attributes it to "Marxist dogmatism." In fact this kind of populist ranting about "Wall Street bankers" is endemic in every backward country, and its inclusion in the Leninist canon merely testifies to the enduring strength of the Narodnik tradition. This fact should have been obvious to Westerners at least since Khrushchev's celebrated letter to the "New Statesman" — a document replete with "anti-capitalist" nonsense of a kind only too familiar from the utterances of populist agitators from (literally) China to Peru. The Russians have become the inheritors of this hoary tradition — one reason among others why Soviet Communism makes its greatest appeal in backward countries.

FLORA GALORE

TZIMHIAT ERETZ YISRAEL B'TSIYURIM (Flora of the Land of Israel: Iconography) צמחית ארץ־ישראל בציורים

By Michael Zohary and Naomi Feinbrun; Drawn by Ruth Koppel. Plates 101-150, of which 5 are in colour. Weizmann Institute for Scientific and Technological Publications, Jerusalem, 1959. IL8.

SOMETIMES one gets the feeling that it is modest projects like this that represent the best that is being done in scientific and general publishing here. This is the third batch of plant drawings with explanatory text in an introductory section — a concise paragraph to each plant — and it is on the same high standard as the two earlier collections. Miss Koppel's drawings are as fine as ever, many of them providing an independent aesthetic pleasure in addition to the primary botanic one. This Hebrew version is bound, and an edition with English text is scheduled to appear soon.

We remember showing the two earlier batches to two very knowledgeable amateur English botanist-gardeners who exclaimed at their excellence and assured us that they knew of nothing as good back home. All power to Prof. Zohary, Dr. Feinbrun and Miss Koppel to carry the work through to completion. And the English edition of the first batch

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Theatre Notes

SHADES of O'NEILL

Habimah presents "A Touch Of the Poet" by Eugene O'Neill. Hebrew: Jonathan Ratosh; Direction: Peter Frye.

FOR the second time this season we have Eugene O'Neill presented on the Hebrew stage. "The Emperor Jones" was one of his earliest plays and "A Touch of the Poet" is probably his last. Neither is amongst O'Neill's greatest works, but both show that undoubted touch of genius which made him one of the most vital dramatists of his era. It is sheer accident that the principal figure in each play is of heroic proportions, living in a world of illusion which was bound to crumble when confronted with stark reality. But here the parallel ends.

"A Touch of the Poet" is a personal drama dealing with family life — probably with O'Neill's own ancestors. It is supposed to be one of a cycle of plays which tells the history of the author's family and ends with the tragic "Long Day's Journey Into The Night." O'Neill himself is said to have destroyed the numerous plays in the cycle. Fortunately, the current Habimah play was saved from the *auto da fé*.

Long-Winded

"A Touch of the Poet" is a long-winded and talky play which gets off to a slow start, but once it gets into its stride it is tremendously rewarding. The story deals with Cornelius Melody, an Irish immigrant who is an inn-keeper in Boston. At one time Melody was an officer in the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. In addition to having been a successful soldier he had been a success with the ladies. These two facts, exaggerated and blown up to gigantic proportions make him live a life of illusion in his drab and unsuccessful inn in the new world.

The symbol of Melody's past glory is a full-bred stallion which he keeps at great expense. His wife Nora and his daughter Sarah bear the burden of the work and the finances of the inn, since Melody ensures himself a coterie of followers by supplying the town's ne'er-do-wells with free drinks.

Before the play opens James Harford, the son of a wealthy Yankee, comes to the inn and becomes ill. Norah and Sarah nurse the young man, who falls in love with the girl. She returns the love and wants it to lead to marriage, but the young man's mother comes to the inn determined to end the affair. Melody, who is in more than his usual state of drunken illusion, tries to make love to the beautiful Mrs. Harford and win her over. She is, of course properly outraged and sends down a lawyer who comes to buy Melody off. The grossly drunken and insulted Melody takes his duelling pistols, and goes off to redeem his honour despite the warnings of his wife and daughter.

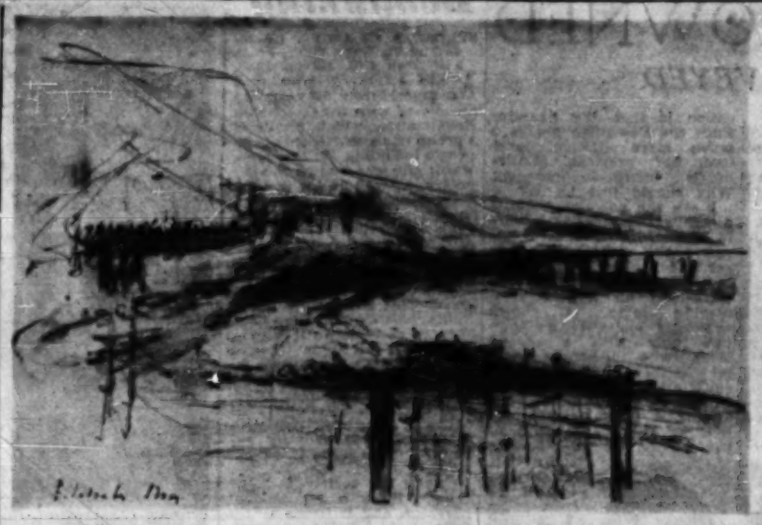
Broken Man

He is beaten and thrown out by the servants and the police and comes home a broken man. When he recovers, he goes out and a shot is heard. He has killed his horse, the symbol of his past nobility, and with the death of the horse he has killed his illusions. He returns to the inn a different man. His beautiful Byronic phrases and elegant English diction have given way to the Irish brogue of his drinking companions. He has become one of them. And strangely enough, it is Sarah Melody, the daughter who hated and reviled him, who mourns the death of his illusions and is probably destined to create new ones.

The acting of the three principal characters was exceptionally good. Shimon Finkel was splendid as the posturing, flamboyant Cornelius Melody. He made him come alive with all his grossness, his cruelty and the touch of the poet which makes him the man he is. Miriam Zohar continues to develop as an actress of unusual capabilities. As Sarah Melody she was at times beautifully tender and at others violently angry and full of hate. In all of her moods she was convincing. The part of a peasant like Nora Melody is a thankless one. However, Bat-Ami managed to invest it with earthiness, love and occasional humour.

Sympathetic Direction

Peter Frye directed the play with a sympathetic understanding for the importance of the poetic and the illusions in the life of man. While he managed to get the very most out of his principal characters, he left a great deal to be desired in the casting and the performance of the subsidiary ones. Ruth Schalk, while looking very lovely, threw away the important role of Mrs. Harford. No one seemed to know what she was trying to imply and by the time she finished her scene, no one cared. Avner Chizkiyahu, as Melody's former Corporal, was understandable but that was all. Melody's drinking companions all acted as if they were in a slow-motion film and their rowdiness was anything but convincing. The setting by Peter Frye was very effective. *IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ*



"On the shores of the Dead Sea" — drawing by Zygmunt Schreter.

Schreter Shows Sensitive Drawings

THE Jerusalem Artists' Pavilion is having a brief showing of drawings by Zygmunt Schreter, of Paris, open only until next week. There are works in pencil, charcoal, pen and brush and a few excellent reproductions of some of his finest studies, a series made at the Casals Festival at Prades eight years ago. They offer a comparison with the reproductions published in album form by Dvir last year of a Schreter Negev series, which we can now see did not do justice to the originals presently on show. Schreter has a wonderful sense of composition. His other great asset, a sensitive line, was lost in the album.

Nevertheless, it is difficult to escape the impression that this is a show of sketches rather than studies despite the great sensitivity displayed. One wonders why this most mature artist is content to go on showing only a single approach to what he sees and meets.

The sketches from Spain, done several years ago, show that Schreter is immediately capable of setting down the character of the locale. Particularly well put in are his animal notes. The bull (36) is most poignant and fraught with half-arrested, bewildered movement, a drawing which stands head and shoulders above his merely clever notes of Arabs. His study of a boat (22) also has a decorative quality that shows another side to his composition. "Maternité Animale" makes every line and stroke "go somewhere" in related movement.

It is because of this evident mastery that one looks for more developed works in this show, and is disappointed not to find them. If Schreter has such works elsewhere, we can only regret that he did not bring them to Jerusalem. *M.E.*

HAIFA ART NOTES

S. Alexander

S. ALEXANDER, who exhibits oils and drawings (oil on paper) upstairs, is a linear painter notably concerned with the depiction of the human figure as small triangular head, elongated neck and large triangular body. Obviously this style lends itself to mannerism although it can furnish powerful results in the diagonal of a man sitting and craning forward "Figure" (7). One breakaway from stylisation comes in "Girl" (4) through a fuller development of the body.

The form needs to be complemented to attain adequate expression. The oil drawings suffer from lack of contrast, even in the absence of figures ("Safad"(1)). The guitarist of "Couple Singing" is excellent but the second figure is quite obscure. The requisite complement lies in colour which, in the case of "Interior", a fine piece, stresses the box-like background construction and the relation of the two figures to each other, while the light, placed on the artistically unexpected side, controls the direction of the eye. A similar use of light occurs in "Still Life" (11). Other noteworthy work is "Mother and Children" (oil) and the drawings "Woman Sitting" and the No.10 "Street Scene".

Alexander is an interesting, intellectually inquisitive artist but he must not let a dangerously rigid conception of the human figure get the better of him. *H.*

S. GLIKMAN-FAJTLOWICZ : Potato Peelers (see below)

S. Glikman

AT Chagall House, Mrs. Glikman-Fajtlowicz is exhibiting oils and water-colours in the objective manner which now reigns in Eastern European painting (she herself arrived from Poland less than two years ago). The style combines both the diffused light and the non-selectivity of Impressionism with a structural method emanating from Post-Impressionism.

Thus you will find traces of Impressionism in "Lods" and of Van Gogh undertones in "Tatra Mountains" but her personal touch lies in open-air scenes like "Summer Landscape" and "Spring Landscape". If only she could have been a little more subjective, "Before the Tempest", built up on the square areas of its houses and their different roof colours, would have been most striking. When she handles groups of figures, which she does very well, she approaches genre methods ("Potato Peelers", "Girls" and "Orphan Sisters").

In Israel she has devoted much time to water-colours, the best, for its spaciousness being the single gouache "Hot Day in Jaffa". They are, however, still marked by the same naturalism, although "Road to Ein Hod" (oil), with its emphasis on the road and its light, higher toned than in her earlier work, may mark a first sign of coming changes.

In the Groove

"Let's Dance" with Yaffa Yarkoni, assisted by the "Hed-Artzi" Dance Orchestra conducted by N. Wisterwitz and M. Cserviri. MED-ARTZI AN 48-67. LP. 17" — IL21.900.

IN a refreshingly amusing commentary the cover promises "Hebrew Tangoes and Calypsos" expressing the new Israel as against the pioneers' *horra*, but the record actually turns out to be a collection of songs from some ten years back, nostalgically recalling "Shkharkhoret," "Tze'ena, Tze'ena," "Artzenu Haktantonet" and the like.

Yaffa Yarkoni, who made her name with these same songs in the beginning of her career, sings her lyrics with the same charming intimacy, the orchestra assists in the same old-fashioned way, and everybody will be happy with the same old tunes, to which he can even dance. *Y. B.*

"Liturgical Masterpieces": Cantor Samuel Malavsky and Family Choir. ARTON records, produced by Hed-Artzi, Israel. LP. 17" — IL13.500.

THIS record represents some improvement over the "Cantorial Masterworks," released a year ago by Hed-Artzi, in that the recording is better, the cinema organ keeps more in the background (without gipsy violin solo!), and Cantor Malavsky's shouting and whining is often interrupted by the joyful or tearful manifestations of the family choir and by solo passages of one of the "Daughters of Israel" who has learned her father's style admirably, as in "Tsur Yisrael." *Y. B.*

FALSTAFF: A GUIDE TO LISTENING

"Falstaff"—Opera by Giuseppe Verdi, presented with commentary by Dr. Meir Kate (Rosetti Club, Jerusalem, February 1).

THIS introductory evening to the I.P.O.'s performances of "Falstaff" will have helped many people to prepare themselves for the high enjoyment awaiting them at the Mann Auditorium. Some points of interest were well demonstrated by Dr. Katz.

With the help of a tape-recorder he succeeded in demonstrating the significant role of the orchestra in this, more than in any of Verdi's previous operas, and in illustrating the opera's nearly continuous *parlando*, its lack of arias (the only love duet in the whole work is never sung to the end for interruptions), and especially the wisdom of the octogenarian in ending his life's work with an *opera buffa*.

Verdi wrote in a letter to Gino Monaldi (3 December, 1890): "For 40 years it has been my wish to write a comic opera and for 50 I have known the 'Merry Wifes of Windsor'... I am writing it for my diversion, without any plans. And I don't even know if I will finish it.... Again: for my entertainment.... Falstaff is a poor buffoon who does many wrongs, but in a merry manner. He is a type. There are so many different types! The opera is definitely comical! Amen..."

Written for Fun

In another letter (to Giulio Ricordi, January 1, 1891) the composer stressed again the point that he was writing "Falstaff" as a pastime, for his own amusement, without definite intentions or plans. And then, on the day of the premiere, on February 9, 1893, he wrote to Camille Bellaigue the eminent French critic, that he did not know whether he had found the cheerful tone, the right tone, above all the genuine tone.

The music will convince everyone that he had found it. The whole opera is pervaded with the refined humour of a great man who serenely looks back on a long life full of successes and disappointments, of shattered and fulfilled hopes and expectations. The high degree of wisdom he had achieved in the end is perhaps best characterised by comparing it with the philosophy of Tago's "Credo" from "Othello," which he had completed only six years previously. In one of Verdi's most dramatic and gripping arias, Tago sings "We are the fools of fate... In the end Death snaps its fingers at us all — and after that? All is gone, the stupid joke is finished!" But "Falstaff" tells us: (*"Tutto nel mondo"*)—"Everything in the world is a farce, man is born a buffoon, all are deceived! Every mortal makes fun of his neighbour, but he who laughs best laughs last." *Y.B.*

DUTCH PAINTINGS ON WAY HERE

A COLLECTION of 17th-century Dutch paintings from public and private collections will leave Holland for Israel this week. The works, which include several Rembrandts, will be exhibited at the Tel Aviv Museum.

Mr. Otto Meyer, a curator at the Amsterdam Municipal Museum, prepared the collection with Dr. A.B. de Vries, Director of the Mauritshuis Museum in The Hague. Mr. Meyer will accompany the paintings here. The Dutch Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences, Dr. Cals, had at first withheld his permission for the paintings to be taken to Israel, in view of "the tense political situation in the Middle East," which might endanger these priceless treasures. *H. B.*

GAT IN MEXICO

AN exhibition of black-and-white drawings, engravings, woodcuts and lithographs by the young Israel painter, Moshe Gat, studying in Mexico for the second year under a scholarship of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, has opened in Mexico City. In the catalogue, David Alfaro Siquerios calls the young artist well qualified to learn from the country's social realistic art trends. The 60 works on show were created partly in Mexico and partly in Israel, where the artist's show evoked favourable comment in 1957.

Radio Review

Hlasko's Warsaw: Frustration

MONDAY evening's "Curtain Up" brought us a dramatization of "The Eighth Day of the Week," a story by the young Polish writer, Marek Hlasko. This radio play carried a significant philosophy, albeit open to varied interpretations. Man longs for freedom, but although he may attain its trappings, the "real thing" depends on the circumstances of time and place. It would appear that this is a philosophy which reflects the very nature and experience of the 26-year-old writer, now visiting Israel. In explaining his reasons for wanting to return to his native land, despite his seeking political asylum in the West, Hlasko has said that he found that without Poland he is rootless, and no external freedom can replace his attachment to his own country.

The play itself tells how Agnieszka (Adina Doron), a philosophy student, and her lover Piotrek (Oded Taomi) long for a place of their own to begin their conjugal life. As this possibility is denied them they seize on an opportunity to be together in the room of a friend, on the following Saturday evening and Sunday.

Agnieszka's brother Grzegorz (Arie Lavi), a chemistry student, who is carrying on an apparently unsuccessful love-affair with another man's wife, drowns his sorrows in drink while awaiting the fateful day (Sunday) when his mistress has promised to give her final decision whether or not she will run off with him.

Sunday promises a day of relaxation for the father (Yehuda Fucha) planning a fishing jaunt away from the dreary factory, and the fretful nagging of his dying wife (Hanna Rubina).

When the plans of the lovers are foiled they agree to spend the Sunday in the country, but when the long-awaited day of "freedom" dawns it is raining heavily. Wherever they turn they are frustrated. Maddened by frustration, Agnieszka throws herself into the arms of a stranger. On her return home she finds, too late, Piotrek waiting with the key to an apartment.

Expelled from Party

Grzegorz, the brother, meanwhile missed seeing his mistress (who had come to give her consent) because he had again got drunk after being informed that he had been expelled from the Party. The weather has compelled the father to remain at home.

In the last scene the brother and sister reach the melancholy conclusion that they have been longing for a day which can never come because it was divorced from the reality of the rest of the week.

The play is pervaded with the atmosphere of a Poland in which the regime controls the everyday life of even the simplest citizen. Piotrek's mind is affected by the years spent in prison serving a sentence for an undefined charge made by an unknown person. In gaol his only desire was to be free, to have his own four walls in which to cut himself off from the rest of the ugly world. On one occasion, when he meets Agnieszka, he excuses his lateness by explaining that he has been removed from a tramcar for interrogation three times in the course of the journey. The brother is more concerned about his loss of face with the Party than with the moral implications of breaking up a home. It is this frankness that has made Hlasko a literary hero in Poland.

The unresolved conflicts dealt with in this play were skilfully brought out in the dramatization by Hanna Ben-Ari. The acting on the whole was convincing and dominated by the intelligent performance of Adina Doron. Oded Taomi played his part as the thwarted lover well, and when telling of his life in prison gave the play a quality of harsh reality. Hanna Rubins turned in a good performance in the part of the hysterical invalid. Neither Arie Lavi nor Yehuda Fuchs did any justice to their roles as the father and son.

The claustrophobic effect was heightened by the dripping of the tap in the kitchen, the place to which the father and daughter retreat for some measure of privacy or study and where the brother sleeps when he can be persuaded to return home. The music was appropriate and the Hebrew translation by Benjamin Tanne smooth and effective. Avraham Ninio, the producer, must be commended for his delicate treatment of this complex and human drama. *S.K.*

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 349, 32.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.55, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

8.... a.m. Religious Service (R); 6.37 Exercises. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Fibich: Festive Overture, opus 34; Rimsky-Korsakov: Suite "Tsar Saltan," op. 57; Weber: "Invitation to the Dance"; Kabalevsky: Piano Concerto No. 3; (Soloist: Emil Gilels). 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Tunes. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme. Chopin: Nocturne in C-minor, opus 48 No. 1 (played by Artur Rubinstein); Brahms: Sonata No. 3 in D-minor, for Violin and Piano, opus 108 (played by Paul Kochanowsky with Artur Rubinstein); Dvorak: String Quartet in F ("American"), opus 96 (played by the Vlach Quartet). 6.00 Literary Quiz ed. by Y. Malchin. 6.25 Light Music. 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.50 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Kol Ami. 8.00 "Portrait of an Artist": Jan Peerce. 8.45 Andre Navarra (Cello). 9.10 Political Commentary. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Stravinsky: "L'Histoire du Soldat" (Hebrew: Lea Goldberg). Performed by A. Comfort — Violin; D. Katz — Bass, P. Simanor — Clarinet; W. Max — Bassoon; Z. Weinmann — Trumpet; Z. Ostrowsky — Trombone; Y. Gruenwald (Percussion); S. Friedman — Narrator; S. Riklis — Conductor, (recorded at a concert for "Jeunesse Musicales," 1958) Debussy: "Dances Sacrées et Profanes," for Harp and Orchestra, played by Pierre Jamet with the Paris Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Pierre Capdeville. 10.5o Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service & Morning Melodies. 8.07 Sabbath Morning Concert: Galuppi: Overture No. 2, Gastoldi: 12 Balletti (conductor: Safford Cape); Marius Flutius: Fantasy for Harp and Chamber Orchestra. 9.30 Light Music. 9.45 Musical Quiz. 10.45 Popular Concert: Bach: "Sheep May Safely Graze", Schubert: Music from "Rosamunde," 11.15 "The Heir" — Programme on Y. Brahms ed. by M. Obad, presented by Leah Porat. 12.15 Requests. 12.50 Stage and Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Light Music. 4.15 Opera, Leoncavallo: "I Pagliacci" (conductor: Alfredde Simonetto). 5.35 "Art & Culture." 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Collegium Musicum: Purcell: Three-part Fantasies, Telemann: Concerto in E for Violin, Viola da-Gamba and Continuo, performed by: D. Leinen (Violin); M. Roselaar (Viola da-Gamba); T. Yellin (Cello) and Arieh Sachs (Harpsichord). 6.45 Songs. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yirmiyahu, chap. 37 & 38. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Our Political Front — talk by H. Berger. 9.25 New records of light music. 9.55 Concert by the Kol-Israel Orchestra. Soloist: Mitzi Lecker (Soprano) Mozart: Aria from "Cosi fan Tutte", Rimsky-Korsakov: Aria from "The Snow Maiden"; Shalom Aharon): Prayer (conductor: Arieh Zemanek); Moni Amariglio: Suite No. 1 (First Performance) (Conductor: Shalom Riklis). 10.30 Music for Dancing and Folk Dances. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 299.7, 41.7 & 35.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Ladino lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Light Classical Music. 6.30 Music from Movies. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 p.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian: 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.) Programme to South Africa: **Today:** 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (42.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Requests Programme. 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Songs by Rinatt Choir conducted by G. Bertini. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Verdi, Schumann & Brahms. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1005." 10.00 Dance Music. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Star of the Evening." 7.50 "Concerto" — Weber: Concerto for Piano & Orchestra No. 1, in C-major. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.82). 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Students from Israel. Review of the Weekly British Press.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America: Today and Tomorrow: 9.00—11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (494 & 468 M.): Today: 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 "Winnie the Pooh." 4.50 Light Music. 7.00 News and Commentary. 7.15 Songs of the British Islands by Kathleen Ferrier. 10.00 Donald Wolfit in "The Man Without Mask." 10.45 Jimmy Shand & his Band. 11.00 News. **Tomorrow:** 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Billy Cotton Band Show. 1.30 News. 4.30 "Simon and Laura." 7.00 News. 7.30 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News.

PICK OF NEXT WEEKS LISTENING

"Round Table" (Sun. 5.05); "Curtain Up"; "Rape of the Belt" (Mon. 9.30); Kol Yisrael Concert; Vuatsa; "Moshe" — premiere, Dittendorf Symphony in Brahms First Piano Concerto C, (Tues. 8.00); Anniversaries, edited by Ya'acov Ben-Herzl (Wed. 8.30); Concert: Niels Gade Overture to "Ossian," Kamlusky's "Ballad for Harp and Orchestra," Tchaikowsky's Symphony No. 5 (Fri. 9.30); Gluck's Opera "The Drunkard" (Sat. 4.30).

RESIDENTS

Your radio licences expired on December 31, 1958.

Renew your radio licence TODAY

Haifa Cinemas

Performances starting Saturday, February 7, 1959

ATZMON Tel. 3003
INGRID BERGMAN, CARY GRANT in Warner Bros. *INDISCREET*
Technicolor

MIRON Tel. 3003
30 Rehov Haneví'im, in the Atzmon Cinema Building
(OPENING SHORTLY)

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings: PAUL NEWMAN in **The Ellen Morgan Story**
Mats.: Cockleshell Heroes
FORT AFRIQUE

ORION Tel. 4020
STAMPED (THE BIG LAND)
Cinemascope Technicolor
ALAN LADD
VIRGINIA MAYO
Non-top mat. from 10 a.m. Fri., Sun., Mon.:
FORBIDDEN, Tony Curtis
Tues., Wednes., Thurs.:
CEASE FIRE!
Ray Thompson

PEER Tel. 2232
After its tremendous world success,
The new star discovery, MARION MICHAEL
in her first creation as "Tarzan Woman"
LIANE
in glorious Technicolor
French dialogue; English subtitles
A Forum Film

MORIAH Tel. 81477
By Public Request
3rd Week
The Barretts of Wimpole Street
with JENNIFER JONES

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd Week
KINGS GO FORTH
FRANK SINATRA
TONY CURTIS
NATALIE WOOD
Based on the Best Seller by Joe David Brown

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Satur., Sun., Mon.:
BATTLE HYMN
ROCK HUDSON
MARTHA HYER
Cinemascope, Technicolor
Tues., Wednes., Thurs.:
LOVE SLAVES OF THE AMAZONES
GIANA SIGILE, DON TAYLOR
Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly: at 6.45 & 9

ORLY Tel. 81868
2nd Week
Gerard Philipe
Arnouk Aimée, Lilli Palmer
MONTPARNASSE 19
The story of Modigliani

AMPHITHEATRE
2nd Week
IN LOVE AND WAR
with DANA WINTER, ROBERT WAGNER, HOPE LANGE, JEFFREY HUNTER
Fox Film in Cinemascope and Colour

ORAH Tel. 4017
ROSE BERND
MARIA SCHELL
RAF VALLONE
In colour
FOR ADULTS ONLY

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturdays: 6.45 & 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Starting Saturday, February 7, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4829
4th Week
From triumph to triumph: We proudly present
CHARLES CHAPLIN'S greatest
The Great Dictator

EDEN Tel. 3829
Guns and girls can both be fatal to men
ROBERT TAYLOR
JULIE LONDON
JOHN CASSAVATES
SADDLE THE WIND
Metrocolor — Cinemascope
Sunday morning at 10.30
Today, Friday at 3 p.m.:
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET

ORLY Tel. 81868
Cinemascope. Color de Luxe
CHRISTINE CARERE
PAT BOONE
in the highly entertaining, enjoyable
MARDI GRAS

RON Tel. 3184
Sensational! Immortal!
A mighty drama of the heroic battle for Tobruk
SAHARA
with Humphrey Bogart, Bruce Bennett, Carell Naish-Bee Ingram
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
OPERATION MAD BALL

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
2nd Week
Miss Kumar, Ashok Kumar
in the finest film to come from India for a long time:
EK HI RASTA
(ON THE WAY)
Mats.: THE BABY AND THE BATTLESHIP

ORDER
DANIEL GELIN
DANY ROBIN
team in the gayest, maddest comedy of the season:
PARIS CANAILLE
For Adults Only

ORION Tel. 2914
4th and last Week
THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER KWAI
Starting hours:
Saturday at 6—9 p.m.
Weekdays at 5—8 p.m.
Daily at 3 p.m. Third Week
"SHILGONIT V'ADMONIT"

ZION HALL
LINO VENTURA
BELLA DARVI
CHARLES VANEL
Thrilling action, suspense, violence and excitement in a powerful espionage picture
LE GORILLE VOUS SALUE BIEN
(Secret Service Agent No. 1)
FOR ADULTS ONLY
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS

TEL OR Tel. 3570
2nd Week of this year's most shocking picture
LES LOUVES (SHE WOLVES)
A great French cast: Jeanne Moreau (Les amants) Francois Perier, Micheline Presle & Madeleine Robinson
For Adults Only
A Steiner Film

Commencing Saturday, February 7

EDISON Tel. 4056
The story of the men who fought twice:
"That's the way it is in war, somebody gets killed, somebody gets hurt..."
BATTLE STRIPE
starring
Marlon Brando
Teresa Wright, Jack Webb
Today, Friday at 2.30:
LAHAN EL WAFFA

STUDIO Tel. 4055
3rd Week
Paramount Presents
Humphrey Bogart, Aldo Ray
Peter Ustinov
in
We're No Angels
Co-starring
Joan Bennett, Basil Rathbone
Also today, Friday at 2.30.

RAMAT GAN Cinema
7.15 & 9.30
20th Century Fox Film proudly presents
A Certain Smile
Starring:
Christine Carrere
Rossano Brazzi
Jean Fontaine
Mats. at 3.30 only.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.
Beginning on Saturday night, February 7, 1959

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Second Week
The comic chain reaction started when he looked at the pretty neighbour
RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS!
Starring
Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward, Joan Collins, Jack Carson
Today 2.15 p.m. — Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 & 9.30

ALLENBY 5th Week
A new Kaye's coming
DANNY KAYE
CURD JURGENS
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
Saturday: 7 and 9.30
Daily: 3.30, 7 and 9.30

ARMON DAVID
BEBI JEANMAIRE
HENRY VIDAL
DANIEL GELIN
In the great French picture
Charmants Garcons
Yair Film — Eastmancolour

CHEN 8th Week
52 Best Picture Awards and Honours
Around the World In 80 Days
3 perfs. only at 5 and 8.30 p.m. daily. Sat. night 5.30 and 9 p.m.

EDEN 3rd Week
FARID EL ATRASH
SAMIA GAMAL
ISMAIL YASSIN
in the top Arabic Musical
HABIB EL OMR
Saturday at 6.30, 8.45
Daily at 3.30, 6.30, 8.45

ESTHER 7th Week
The famous story of Loves and Sinners
THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
Yul Brynner — Maria Schell
Claire Bloom
Metrocolor—For Adults Only

CINEMA GAT
Israel Premiere
Vivian ROMANCE
Paul FRANKEUR
Famous French film drama
PASSION
ADULTS ONLY
CINEMA MAXIM
11th Week
Ingrid Bergman
Cary Grant
as great together in
INDISCREET
Mats.: 10, 12, 2, 4
OBJECTIVE BURMA

MOGRABI
William Holden
Sophia Loren
Trevor Howard
THE KEY
Based on the novel "Stella"
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
A Night To Remember
with
KENNETH MORE

OPHIR
JEAN GABIN
DANIELLE DARRIEUX
NADJA TILLER
in
LE DESORDRE ET LA NUIT
(ADULTS ONLY)
Mallah Film

ORION 8th and last Week
Jeanne Moreau
LES AMANTS
For adults only
A Forum Film
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

PEER
ELEANOR PARKER
BILL TRAVERS
GEORGE SANDERS
THE SEVENTH SIN
Based on Somerset Maugham's famous book
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.15

SHDEROTH
PUCCINI'S famous OPERA
MADAME BUTTERFLY
in Technicolor
With KAORU JACHIEGUSA
Directed by Carmine Gallone

TAMAR
ORSON WELLES
CHARLTON HESTON
JANET LEIGH
in
TOUCH OF EVIL
Directed by Orson Welles
Evening: 7.15 — 9.15
Continuous Matinees

TCHELET
Israel "remière
LISELOTTE PULVER
in an outstanding Swiss picture
ULI
German dialogue
Hebrew, English subtitles
ADULTS ONLY
Saturday: 5.30 — 7.30 — 9.30

YARON
GREGORY PECK
GREER GARSON
Great performances spell great entertainment, based on Marcia Davenport's famous novel:
THE VALLEY OF DECISION

ZAMIR 8th Week
AH, LES BELLES BACCHANTES
The Blue-Bell Girls of the Paris "Lido" and the
LOIS FULLER BALLET

TOI, LE VENIN
("My Sister—The Devil's Daughter")
MARINA VLADY, as a true daughter of Eve
ROBERT HOSSEIN, as the confused lover,
ODILE VERSOIS, as ...?
You are cordially invited to solve the riddle of this film and to take part in the records raffle.
Zavin
3 Week 3

Copies of Documents

for Government Offices, law courts, consulates, for your restitution claims executed quickly, reliably and confidentially by our special department for copying documents. First class developing, copying and enlarging of film rolls. Large stock of cameras and accessories.

Photo Brenner

Today's Postbags

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy to fair with temperatures lower than usual.

Outlook for Shabbat: Fair.

Weather Synopsis: An upper cold trough extending from Russia to the Eastern Mediterranean has brought lower temperatures.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	56	3	6	5
Tiberias	43	11	17	15
Haifa Port	47	13	14	13
Natanya	47	11	15	14
Tel Aviv Kirya	46	11	93	13
Tel Aviv Port	57	13	14	13
Lydda Airport	35	10	13	-2
Jerusalem	42	6	9	7
Beersheba	51	9	13	12
Sdom	46	8	20	16
Eilat	57	4	30	18

*(A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

RAINFALL (in mm.)

	A.	B.
Acre	5.8	369.2
Haifa Port	1.9	358.1
Tel Aviv Port	1.0	162.9
Tel Aviv Kirya	1.1	222.5
Lydda Airport	2.5	196.7
Rehovot	3.5	196.9
Hazor	1.6	184.5
Mt. Cana'an	6.3	362.7
Nazareth	0.8	217.5
Afula	2.4	185.3
Jerusalem	4.4	157.2
Beersheba	Drops	18.5

A. 24 hours ending Feb. 5.
B. Since August 1.

ARRIVALS

The new Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias and Mrs. Garcia, aboard the s.s. Theodor Herzl.

Mr. Evi Lurie, of the Jewish Agency Executive, from the U.S. and Canada.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, Chairman of the World Confederation of General Zionists and a member of the Jewish Agency Executive, for the meetings of the Executive, (by Air France).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Ya'acov Spier, of the Na'an Mechanical Works, for the Philippines, as an irrigation consultant.

Miss Michiko Sunahara, who appeared with the Israel National Opera in "Madame Butterfly," for Tokyo, after a seven-week tour, (by Air France).

Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, President of the Rabbinical Council of America, for the U.S., after a month's visit at the head of a rabbinical delegation.

IMMIGRANT FAMILIES in Shikun Dalet of Upper Tiberias on Thursday night celebrated the installation of electricity in the neighbourhood.

* * *

SHALOM SHALIT, who is suspected of trying to murder his wife, was on Thursday ordered detained for 15 days by the Tel Aviv Magistrate, Mr. Y.Z. Treivish. Police say that on Tuesday he entered a dress shop on Rehov Ben Yehuda where his estranged wife worked and fired at her three times with a revolver.

* * *

THE HAIFA Magistrate sent Mordechai Yosef to prison for a year on Thursday for keeping a brothel. Half the sentence was suspended.

Bells Asked For Speeding Cars

TEL AVIV. — The installation of a bell in cars to warn the speed limit, was among the improvements recommended by speakers at the annual meeting on Thursday of the Association of Transport Managers in Public Institutions.

Some speakers complained that Kaiser-Fraser vehicles bought by various institutions had faulty engines and other construction defects. Trouble was also experienced in getting spare parts, they said, but they pointed out that Kaiser-Fraser service has improved in recent months.

Represented in 15 of the largest public institutions in the country, including the Jewish Agency, Mekorot and the Palestine Electric Corporation, the Association's members now supervise a fleet of 3,000 vehicles. The organization's aim is to unify and ease transportation problems of all companies and institutions, outside of transport companies, with pools of over 50 vehicles.

Among the improvements recommended at the meeting yesterday was the installation of a bell to warn drivers when they exceed the speed limit.

Knesset Observes 7th Day After Sprinzak's Death

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Upon the completion of the seven days of mourning, the Knesset yesterday met in special session in memory of Yosef Sprinzak.

A portrait of the late Speaker, illuminated by two electric candles, had been mounted on the front wall, to the right of that of Theodor Herzl. The flags and pillars of the Chamber were still draped in black.

Mr. Sprinzak was eulogized by Deputy Speaker Bebe Idelson, Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen, and by representatives of the different Knesset factions.

The Knesset Building Committee at a meeting this week agreed that it was possible to implement a decision of the Presidium to begin ground-breaking for the new Knesset building on the 30th day after Mr. Sprinzak's death.

Present at yesterday's memorial session were Mrs. Hanna Sprinzak and her sons and daughter, the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, the Prime Minister and the entire Cabinet, the Chairman and Members of the Jewish Agency Executive, the President and Members of the Supreme Court, Chief Rabbi Nissim, the State Controller, the Governor of the Bank of Israel, the Inspector-General of Police, the President of the Hebrew University, the Acting Mayor of Jerusalem, the Head of the Jerusalem Police District, former Ministers, Members of the First and Second Knesseths, and members of the Knesset administrative staff.

Great Privilege

Mrs. Idelson said that Yosef Sprinzak had the great privilege of being the chief contributor in laying the foundations for the Knesset and its parliamentary patterns. With his characteristic simplicity, he had worked and inspired others to work for the establishment of good relations and understanding between all sections of the House.

Representing the Government, Mr. Rosen stressed Sprinzak's role as bridge between the executive and the legislative branches of government. Here Sprinzak's wise counsel and knowledge of people stood him in good stead.

Man was the centre of Sprinzak's world, Mr. Rosen said. The conflict as he saw it was not camp against camp, but man against man. And it was to men that he spoke, and to men that he directed his arrows. For this reason they were not poisoned arrows, for he loved man and believed in man and in his good nature.

Stickler for Form

Form had always been important to Sprinzak; he had considered it something connected organically with content. This explains his tremendous concern for proper form in Knesset debates, lest the prestige of the Knesset suffer.

Commenting on how Sprinzak's face had frequently revealed how he felt about something being said in a debate, Mr. Rosen recalled that he had once remarked to the Speaker: "You are neutral, but your face is not." To which Sprinzak replied: "It's too late for me to change; I'm a Jewish Speaker."

Tributes were also paid to the late Speaker by Mr. A. Govrin (Mapai), Mr. Y. Bader (Herut), Mrs. S. Persitz (G.Z.), Mr. Y. Greenberg (National Religious), Mr. Y. Hazan (Mapam), Mr. K. Kahana (Poalei Agudat), Mr. Z. Ben-Ya'acov (Agudat), Miss E. Vilenska (Communist), Mr. I. Harari (Progressive), Mr. M. Kasis (Arab Democrats), Sheikh S. Khneifis (Progress and Work), and Mr. M. Piamenta, Knesset interpreter, on behalf of the staff.

A memorial session sponsored by the Jewish Agency will be held this morning at 11 at the Agency.

Sprinzak's Car In Smash-up

TEL AVIV. — The official car of the late Knesset Speaker, Yosef Sprinzak, was badly damaged on Thursday morning as the result of a crash with an Egged bus on the Tel Aviv-Natanya highway, near Gill Yam.

The driver of the car, Mordecai Rappaport, was slightly injured and sent home after being given first aid. Two small girls who were with him in the car were also treated for light injuries, while a third passenger, Mr. Dan Yaron, of Tel Aviv was taken to Tel Aviv Municipal Hospital.

The crash occurred when the bus pulled out of a roadside bus station and crashed into the oncoming car.

Mapai Mourns Speaker's Passing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The feeling of a family gathered in mourning characterized the meeting of Merkaz Mapai held at the Ohel Theatre on Thursday night in memory of Yosef Sprinzak, on the seventh day after his death.

The hall was crowded with leaders of the labour movement, Mapai, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda. In the front row were members of the family, Mapai Cabinet Ministers and the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, remarked on the nation's spontaneous expression of deep sorrow at the passing of Sprinzak. Mr. Eshkol recalled that his first meeting with Sprinzak in Vilna at the turn of the century prompted him (Eshkol) to come to this country.

The Mapai Secretary-General, Dr. Giora Josephthal, said that "there are few of us who were so beloved by large masses of people as Yosef Sprinzak." Mr. Shmuel Dayan, M.K., said that throughout his life moral considerations had dominated all others tury prompted him (Eshkol)

The Deputy Knesset Speaker, Mr. Y. Yeshayahu, said that Sprinzak had created the model of a Speaker for Israel's Parliament.

The Foreign Ministry staff held a memorial meeting yesterday (Thursday), at which the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, spoke.

Mr. Zalman Shazar, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, paid tribute to the late Knesset Speaker, at the meeting of the Immigration Loan Advisory Council in Tel Aviv last night.

Progressives' Tax Relief Demand Rejected

TEL AVIV. — The Executive Council of the Progressive Party may on Sunday be faced with proposals to leave the coalition on the question of income tax.

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and Finance Minister Levi Eshkol on Thursday turned down the party's demand for income tax relief for middle income groups at a meeting with a party delegation.

The delegation was made up of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen; Mr. I. Harari, M.K., and Mr. Idov Cohen, M.K.

Another meeting is scheduled for today (Friday) with Mr. Eshkol, but it is not expected to change matters.

It is understood that Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Eshkol said that large sums of money were needed for the present wave of immigration. The Progressives promised their party's support for any public appeal for emergency funds, but said the question should be separated from the introduction of reforms into the tax system.

Joanovici Hearings Begin in Marseilles

MARSEILLES (AFP). — Preliminary hearings in the trial of Joseph Joanovici on charges of tax fraud began before a French court here on Thursday. Joanovici, who is known as the world's "copper scrap king," was arrested after he was deported from Israel.

75,000 Tourists Spent Record $12.3m. Here in '58

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A record 75,000 tourists visited this country in 1958 to spend a record $12.3m., exclusive of plane and ship fares, Mr. Meir de Shalit, Acting Director of the Government Tourist Corporation, told the press conference at Beit Sokolow on Thursday.

Mr. de Shalit described 1958 as the best tourist year ever, adding that there were indications that 1959 would not bring in less. The previous highest earnings from the tourist industry were $7.2m. in 1955.

Every tourist spent an average of $164 here. The 20 per cent reduction for tourist purchases introduced in 1958 had yielded immediate positive results, encouraging visitors to spend $900,000 on gifts, more than four times the previous high.

Most of the tourists, 40.6 per cent, came from North America, with Europe a close second with 37.5 per cent. Asians accounted for 8.7 per cent and South Americans 6.2 per cent. Though no accurate statistics are available, the Tourist Corporation estimates that one in every three tourists was a non-Jew.

Mr. de Shalit was confident that Israel could take care of far more than the 75,000 visitors of last year. However, high prices were the stumbling block that kept Israel out of the "mass tourist" market, he added. All out efforts to lower costs for visitors here had to be made to bring prices in line with Egypt, for example, which was this winter enjoying a tourist boom.

Asor Events Not Over

Prospects for the immediate future included the International Farmers Conference in April and the B'nai B'rith Convention May 25 to 29. Some 1,200 B'nai B'rith members were expected for the latter event, which would close the Tenth Anniversary Year celebrations.

A survey of tourist likes and dislikes, undertaken last year, showed most complaints were lodged against taxi drivers, high prices and unhygienic and inferior hotel service in that order. For the most part, visitors were happy with what they saw here.

Hospitality on the part of the public had showed considerable improvement, the survey showed. A "Courtesy to the Tourist" campaign would be undertaken, and, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the importance of tourism will also be explained to school-children.

Most Export Dollars Cost More Than IL2.650, Report Finds

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The dollars that are earned through export in many cases cost the economy far more than the official rate of IL1.800 per dollar plus the export premium paid exporters by the Government.

This emerges from a report of an investigation into the added value of local production for export, which was carried out by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The cost of dollars earned in the export of a particular product is estimated by dividing the production costs in Israel pounds by the net income in dollars.

The report points out that in many cases the exporter receives either indirect financial aid from the Government for his exports in addition to the regular premium or charges particularly high prices for products sold locally to compensate for his export losses. The report which also covers the percentage of value added to the product by local production states that in most cases the added value exceeds 50 per cent.

Highest Cost

The highest cost per dollar earned through export is found in the export of tomato paste where it is estimated at between IL6.600 and IL7.800 per dollar, while the added value in its manufacture amounts to between 50 and 60 per cent. Other exports which exceed the IL2.650 (IL1.800 plus 0.850 premium) cost per dollar include:

Plastics — IL3.680-IL7.580 and an added value of 20 per cent; brandy — IL5.200, added value — 77 per cent; bathing suits — IL4, added value — 35 per cent; refrigerators — IL4, added value — 65 per cent; wine — IL2.900, added value — 71 per cent; cement — IL3.700, added value — 45 per cent; sewing machines — IL3.600, added value — 67 per cent; chewing gum — IL2.180, added value — 41 per cent.

The following products investigated by the Ministry have a lower cost than IL2.650 per dollar and are therefore considered as extremely worthwhile exports from the national point of view:

Irrigation pipes — IL1.100-IL1.200, added value 45-60 per cent; cardboard cartons — IL1.600-IL1.850, added value 39-46 per cent; beer — IL2.220, added value — 53 per cent; grapefruit segments — IL2.200, added value — 65 per cent; groundnuts — IL2.200, added value — 80 per cent; pencils — IL2, added value 48 per cent; air conditioners — IL2.420, added value — 32 per cent; spare parts — IL1.550-IL2, added value — 61 per cent.

The study which is carried out by the Ministry every year for the purpose of computing the added value on every export item, is of special significance this year. The Ministry is trying to find new ways to encourage exports in view of the disappointing export figures in 1958.

Envoy to Ghana Here For Consultations

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Israel Ambassador to Ghana, Mr. Ehud Avriel, arrived here by air on Thursday for a 10-day visit for consultations with the Foreign Minister. He told reporters that the rapid development of Israel's activities in West Africa made personal consultations with Mrs. Meir desirable.

Mr. Avriel denied press reports of his transfer to another diplomatic post or his participation in the forthcoming general elections. "I undertook to serve in Accra for at least two years, which will end this October, and at the present my only plans are to continue in my post in Ghana," Mr. Avriel declared.

THE ESTABLISHMENT at the Accadia Hotel of a vocational school for hotel employees was announced on Thursday at a ceremony held at the hotel when the contract was signed setting up the school.

Plans for Copper Refinery at Tantura

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The establishment of a copper refinery with an initial investment of IL4m. has been proposed to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry by Mr. S. Ambash, Managing Director of the Ambash Engineering Corp. of Tel Aviv, it was reliably learned in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The project, now under careful study by the Ministry, envisages the exploitation of copper pyrites to be shipped from Cyprus, where Mr. Ambash holds a 19-year concession for the exploitation of the mineral. In addition to refining copper, the proposed plant would also produce sulphuric acid.

It is learned that Mr. Ambash has chosen the Tantura shore as the most suitable site for the projected plant because the natural water dykes there mean that a relatively small investment would be needed to build a suitable harbour. However, the Ministry of Interior has raised objections to this site because it is a bathing beach, and proposed either Ashdod or the shore south of Acre as alternatives.

Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, is understood to have appealed to the Minister of Interior, Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda, to reconsider his stand and approve the Tantura shore.

Mr. Ambash, a leading businessman, is the father-in-law of Mr. Abba Eban, Ambassador in the U.S. and of Aluf-Mishne Haim Herzog, Deputy O.C. Southern Command.

Lawson: 'Will Always Remember Israel'

TEL AVIV. — The outgoing U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, told a Rotary Club meeting here on Thursday that "I will always remember this country and our friends here." Mr. Lawson said he will leave Israel within a few days.

Speaking at the same meeting, Mr. Meir Grossman, of the Jewish Agency Executive, stressed the important role that non-Governmental bodies are assuming in cementing relations between countries. *(IHm)*

Monkey's Anger Delays Nuptials

NAPLES (Reuter). — A female monkey tossed a bicycle at her master's bride-to-be and badly mauled her in a circus ring here on Wednesday night.

For months the monkey, Citta, had ridden a bicycle in a circus act co-starring two midgets, Mario Bolzanella and Lina Traverso. The human partners in the act had planned to wed Thursday morning.

On Wednesday night, however, Citta suddenly hurled the bicycle at Lina and attacked her. The monkey also scratched Mario, to whom it was very attached, when he went to the defence of his fiancee.

The two midgets were both badly mauled but will go ahead with their marriage on Friday — a day late.

Dag Will Translate Buber's Book

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, disclosed on Thursday that he is definitely planning to translate into Swedish several of the essays in the work "Pointing the Way" of Prof. Martin Buber.

He declared that "on very many points I see eye to eye with Prof. Buber." He called Prof. Buber's "Pointing the Way" one of the "major contributions" to world thinking.

JORDAN BANS TWO BOOKS BY BEVAN

Two books by Mr. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., the British Labour leader — "In Place of Fear" and "Socialist Democracy"—have been banned in Jordan under the emergency regulations, "Falastin" reported on Thursday.

Gone — But Not Forgotten

Jerusalem Post Bureau

BEERSHEBA. — Leah Shmuel, of Moshav Bitha, informed the police here on Thursday that her husband, Menahem, had left home five months ago and has been missing since.

The police asked why she did not report the case sooner. "I did not miss him till now," was the reply.

Former I.P.C. Officials Leave for Lebanon

Jerusalem Post Bureau

ACRE. — The Administrative Director of the Iraq Petroleum Company in Haifa, Mr. Khalil Zarifeh, and the Deputy Director of the I.P.C. Terminal, Mr. Bishara Aspur, left Israel on Thursday for the Lebanon, after the termination of their duties now that the local I.P.C. branch has been taken over by the local Afiket Neft Company. The executives left with their families and belongings, crossing the border at Rosh Hanikra in a convoy of four lorries. They were heading for Beirut where they will take up new posts with the I.P.C.

Spellman Gets Jordan Star

NEW YORK (INA). — Francis Cardinal Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, on Wednesday night received Jordan's highest decoration — Al Kawkab (The Star) — in recognition of work for refugees in Jordan through the Catholic Near East Welfare Association and the Pontifical Mission for Palestine.

Loan Council

(Continued from Page One)

nemas are full nightly and large numbers of refrigerators and mammoth encyclopedias are being bought, Mr. Ben-Gurion pointed out.

He said he had originally favoured an appeal for funds instead of a loan. "We could have imposed a tax, but I am doubtful if we may tax Arab citizens for this purpose, and we cannot tax World Jewry."

On leaving the meeting, Mr. Ben-Gurion stopped several times to explain his point of view fervently and in detail to various members of the audience.

The money used to bring immigrants here and to absorb them is being spent at a faster pace than funds coming in for that purpose, Dr. M. Landau, head of the Loan's Working Committee, warned the gathering.

Just over IL13.5m. of the IL20m. target has already been raised or underwritten so far, he said. The banks claim pride of place, for they have already invested the IL3.5m. expected of them.

Employed persons have underwritten some IL7m. of the IL10m. anticipated from them. Industry IL880,000 of an expected IL2m., agriculture IL500,000 of IL1.6m., the building trade IL480,000 of IL1m., insurance companies IL156,000 of IL250,000 and transport IL145,000 of IL300,000. Other types of enterprises are lagging far behind in the amounts they were expected to make available.

Takes Mayors to Task

Dr. Landau said that some mayors had taken little interest in encouraging the loan, but where mayors and chairmen of local councils have made an effort, the results are satisfactory.

Haifa in particular deserved special mention, he reported.

The Mayor of that city, Mr. Abba Khoushy, said Haifaites had perhaps responded better than others, because the immigrant ships arrived in that port. Many Haifa residents saw the newcomers step off the ships and this puts the problem into human terms.

Mrs. Senta Josephthal, speaking on behalf of the employed workers, promised that the IL10m. expected of them will be raised by the end of the month. The money comes from 200,000 workers, and it is only the administrative effort involved that has kept the IL10m. from being underwritten by this time.

A total of IL327,000 has been raised by 30 "persons of means" whose contributions to the Loan ranged from IL5,000 to IL50,000, Mr. M. Tocatly, their representative reported. He hoped that this small group of people would raise IL1m., though some wealthy persons had not responded.

Shadmi Claims He Was Quoted Out of Context

TEL AVIV. — Aluf-Mishne Issachar Shadmi on Thursday explained to the Military Tribunal trying him for murder, the context of his statements "May Allah have mercy on them" and "Better that there should be one dead." These remarks figured prominently in the Kafr Kasim trial, as proof of his responsibility for the tragedy.

Shadmi denied that he had told his Battalion Commander, Shmuel Maliuki, to treat returning villagers who did not know of the planned curfew "without feeling." He said that he had made the "May Allah" remark when one of his officers asked how he could differentiate between fedayeen and Israeli Arabs moving around the army emplacements at night.

A/M Shadmi added that his remark on the desirability of having one or more casualties was made only in connection with the possibility of an outbreak of mass demonstrations that would hamper army operations in the area.

When confronted with discrepancies between his present testimony and the statements he made in the Kafr Kasim trial, Shadmi claimed that the official record was mistaken.

He added that he had originally said many things out of a sense of "exaggerated loyalty" to Maliuki, which he now regretted.

He also claimed all the defence counsels in the trial had tried to confuse him in their cross-examinations.

Looking back over the time that had elapsed since the tragedy, A/M Shadmi said that he regretted that he had not given Maliuki more detailed orders. He said he did not feel the least guilty that he had not, because as a brigade commander he was not required to do so.

The tribunal will visit Kafr Kasim next week before hearing the summing up at the end of the week.

Yugoslav Soccer Team Opens Series in Jaffa Tomorrow

By KEITH BEECHER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Yugoslav First Division side Radnitaki, due to arrive last (Thursday) night by Olympic Airlines, is scheduled to play the first of their games against reigning National League champions, Tel Aviv Maccabi, who currently lie third in the table, on the Jaffa Bazra ground on Saturday, kick-off at 2.30.

The Yugoslav side is, by coincidence, also currently lying third in their League table, and has regularly supplied players to their country's National and "B" sides. In the complement of 18 players there are reported to be five internationals, including goalie Vodinic, who turned out for his country in the 1956 Olympic Games.

Last week's postponed National "derby" game between Petah Tikva Hapoel and Maccabi will be played off Saturday. The Hapoel men lie fourth in the table and a win will bring them one point above Tel Aviv Maccabi, in third place, and three and two behind the Haifa's Maccabi and Hapoel XI's respectively.

Another game postponed last week, the League A fixture between Kiryat Haim Hapoel and Jerusalem Betar, which ended after 20 minutes when the home side were leading 1-0, will also take place Saturday. It appears that the referee stopped the game for no good reason.

Unique Decision

The Israel Football Association have made a decision unique in the annuals of soccer. They have ruled that the game resume at 1-0 for Kiryat Haim and continue for 70 minutes only. The home side will not mind this, for a win, which is quite on the books on current form, will take them from their current second place to top, one point above Tel Aviv Bnei Yehuda.

Afula Hapoel, who foot the League A table, are hosts to Hadera Maccabi, in the second fixture in this Division.

The top Basketball sides meet this week-end. Tel Aviv Maccabi, who head the table, face Tel Aviv Hapoel on Friday night. Neither side have lost a match this season, but the Maccabi men have four wins to their credit with a 267-197 points aggregate to Hapoel's six points from three victories and a 196-134 aggregate.

Other top basketball fixtures are: J'lem Mac. vs. Mishmar Ha'emek Hapoel, Y.M.C.A. 2.30 p.m. Friday; Haifa Hap. vs. J'lem Hap., 2.30 p.m. Friday; Kiryat Motzkin Mac. vs. Haifa Mac., 8 p.m. Friday; Holon Hap. vs. Givat Brenner Hap., 8 p.m. Friday; Ashdot Ya'acov Hap. vs. T.A. Darom Mac., 4 p.m. Saturday.

Australia Wins Fourth Test to Regain 'Ashes'

ADELAIDE (Reuter). — Australia won the "ashes" when they beat England in the fourth test here Thursday. They lead 3-0 in the series, with one more match to come. One was drawn.

Australia won by 10 wickets, scoring 36 for no wicket in the second innings. They made 476 in their first innings, dismissed England for 240 and again for 270, when they followed on.

England had held the "ashes" since 1953, when they beat Australia in the five match series in England. Before that the "ashes" had been with Australia for 19 years.

News of the defeat sent England into mourning while 20,000 kms. away millions of Australians went wild with delight.

Woman Found Injured On Eilat Highway

BEERSHEBA. — An unidentified Beduin woman, aged about 40, was found severely injured on Thursday afternoon on the Beersheba-Eilat road 13 kms. south of Beersheba. Police presume that she was knocked down by a hit-and-run driver.

The woman was taken to the Beersheba Hadassah Hospital in a critical state.

RAILWAY. — The English Electric Co. has announced a £1.5m. order from Sudan Railways for 15 electric locomotives.

Cables in Brief

OCCUPATION. — The Hungarian newspaper "Magyar Hirado" in Vienna reported that two Hungarian farmers had been killed and 18 seriously injured in a fight with Soviet occupation soldiers in a village near Debrecen, East Hungary.

RAID. — The Military barracks at Tidworth near Salisbury, England, have been "raided." Two men forced their way into the armoury just before midnight on Tuesday, tied up a soldier sleeping there, and stole sten-guns and rifles.

To Cuba and Back, All for IL40

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — A 20-year-old resident of Kiryat Shmona in Galilee, who left Israel illegally last November and returned this week, via a Cuban prison camp, was fined IL40 for illegal exit in the Magistrates Court on Thursday.

The young man, Amram Alharar, 20, said that he had intended visiting his brother in France. The master of an Italian vessel in the Port had agreed to take him on as a seaman. But when the ship reached Genoa he changed his mind and asked the Israel Consul there for a laissez passer.

This was issued, but the fact that he had left Israel illegally was indicated in it. Deciding to rejoin the ship, Alharar reached Cuba where he was imprisoned by the revolutionaries.

Last week, the Cuban authorities sent him to the U.S. by plane where he appealed to the Israel Consul-General in New York for repatriation. The Italian company on whose ship he had left Israel paid his air passage back.

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THURSDAY, February 19
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TEL AVIV: Tickets at Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Huberman) and I.P.O. Offices, 56 Allenby Road. Friday: 10-1, Daily 10-1, 4-6.
HAIFA: Ginsburg-Yuval's Office, 25 Rehov Herzl.
JERUSALEM: Cahana's Office (Zion Square).
NATANYA: Pumpan's Bookshop, 9 Rehov Herzl. Telephone: Natanya, 176.
REDUCTION TO SUBSCRIBERS

Adela and Avraham Lipshitz
take pleasure in inviting all their relatives and friends to the
BAR MITZVAH
of their son, YITSHAK MEIR,
to take place at the Great Synagogue, Asmara, Eritrea, on Saturday, the 6th day of Adar Aleph, February 14, 1959.
Please regard this as a personal invitation.

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved
Dr. Friedrich Nosspreis
In the name of the bereaved family:
Dr. Maria Nosspreis
(née Auslander)
The funeral has already taken place.

On Tuesday, the 2nd day of Adar Aleph, February 10, 1959, the second anniversary of the death of the journalist,
ERNST ZVI LASZLO ז"ל
a memorial meeting will be held at the graveside, at the Har Hamenuhot Cemetery, Jerusalem.
A special bus will leave from Gan Harris, Rehov Sheid, Jerusalem, at 4 p.m.
THE FAMILY

THE "DANTE ALIGHIERI" SOCIETY
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under the baton of ARTURO TOSCANINI
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Introduction by Mr. Yehuda Cohen of Kol Yisrael
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MIFAL HAPAYIS DRAWING NEXT WEEK

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, February 6, 1959
20 Sh'vat, 5719 — 27 Rajab, 5718

THE Afro-Asian Youth Conference, whose sessions are to be wound-up in Cairo this week-end, is an off-spring of the notorious Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference, held in the U.A.R. capital towards the end of December, 1957, and which Communist delegates managed to turn into an exclusively Soviet show (its proceedings have just been published in several languages by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow). The current parley is not much different from the first, or so it would seem from the addresses delivered during its first few sessions. The "rift" which was reported to have occurred at Wednesday's session over the question of whether or not the political sub-committee should deal with problems arising from the activities of "International Communism" as well as with those deriving from imperialist activities, seems to have been quickly settled, since not more than two delegations — the Japanese and the South Vietnamese — were inclined to take it up.

AFRO-ASIAN ATTITUDES

Yet the fact that some delegates have been showing signs of restiveness about the predominance of the Communists in the conference is of some importance in itself, mainly because there has been a parallel development in other Afro-Asian meetings in Cairo. During the Afro-Asian Economic Conference and that of the Chambers of Commerce, both held last December, this dissatisfaction was apparent from the fact that some delegates showed opposition to the principle of Russia's representation, on the ground that she was neither African nor Asian.

Like previous meetings, however, the present conference is held in a confused atmosphere of politics, economics and public relations, and it is difficult to find in the proceedings much that has to do with the subjects officially offered for discussion. Abdul Khalek Allam, secretary of the Organizing Committee, seems to have failed to set the tune of the Conference when he told the almost 400 delegates from 53 countries that the parley would advocate neutralism between East and West. Of the subjects to be discussed — woman's role in the resurgence of Afro-Asian countries, the role of youth in developing their countries and the part they should play in "consolidating world peace, banning atomic weapons and effecting disarmament" — the last has proved to have the most appeal, and delegates were unanimous in condemning imperialism and the United States as the arch-imperialist.

In the speech which he made at the sports festival inaugurating the conference, Colonel Nasser was no less emphatic in advancing these slogans. He did not fail to mention discussed — woman's tion imperialism and Zionism, adding that unity was the surest way to save the Arabs from these "dangers."

It is difficult to see how any really constructive results can be expected from a gathering whose slogans are mainly negative and biased. That the speedily rising peoples of Asia and Africa should work for fuller cooperation between them and should come together to discuss their common problems no one can deny. These peoples, newly freed from foreign domination, should also be understood when they show a certain measure of bitterness against their former rulers. Yet discussion cannot be fruitful if it is turned into sloganshouting. As to the prevailing bitterness against the hated foreigner, one feels entitled to wonder whether all the work done by Europeans in Asia and Africa is as totally pernicious and selfish as Cairo would seem to imply. A more balanced and realistic attitude seems certainly in place if the newly-independent Afro-Asian countries are to reap the fruits of their liberty.

Report from Morocco ***By Maurice Carr***

Jewish Exodus from Bled

I MUST admit that to write this report on Moroccan Jewry I have had to wrestle with my conscience. My ears are still ringing with the exhortations of some of the more docile representatives of the community, "Remember," they said, "if your articles convey the impression that the Jews here are unhappy, then the authorities will feel that we are unappreciative of their efforts on our behalf. That may stir up trouble — not for yourself, of course, but for us. So for mercy's sake, do not pity us!"

For my part, however, I am convinced that the men of good-will who today govern Morocco will not take umbrage if the truth — the whole truth, very grim in some respects, highly encouraging in others — is told, not in a spirit of sterile criticism, but in the hope that steps may be taken to improve matters for the Jews and, through the Jews, for the whole country.

A problem has to be acknowledged before it can be solved. A case in point is the hitherto undisclosed influx into Casablanca of 30,000 Jewish refugees from small towns, from villages in the mountains and in the confines of the Sahara. This migration would certainly have taken even larger proportions, if it had not been halted by the provincial officials.

Why, then, this rush from the *bled* to the big city? The incoming Jews are not habitual wanderers, easily given to flight. They and their ancestors — for the most part, pure-blooded Berbers who embraced Judaism before the Arabs came to Morocco at the turn of the eighth century — have lived in one place from time immemorial. Today they are being driven from their ancestral homes by want and insecurity.

Lost Livelihood

These Jews have lost their traditional means of livelihood, since the petty trades and crafts which they and they alone used to ply are now being taken over by their ever-more enterprising Moslem neighbours. If there were general prosperity, the Jews could no doubt adjust themselves to the new conditions; but in the deepening depression they have become economically Displaced Persons.

Then again, the *malaise* caused by the bloody pogrom which stained Mazagan on August 20, 1955, still persists. The Government, to be sure, has proclaimed that Moslems and Jews are brethren, and this has had a most salutary effect. It will take many a year, though, to eradicate the widespread notion that the Jew is a tolerated infidel, an inferior creature.

The most primitive Moors, it is true, never behaved so badly towards the Children of Israel as did some of the most civilized Christians. All the same, the old generation here still remembers how the proud Moslem warrior would call in the scavenger Jew to pickle the chopped-off heads of the defeated enemy with salt — hence the contemptuous term *mellah*, meaning salt, applied to the Moroccan Jewish ghetto — and it is not forgotten that in times of crisis the popular wrath was vented on the wretched Jew, his womenfolk and his possessions. As signs of dissidence appear among the Berber tribes in the Atlas mountains, the Jew there once again walks in fear of his life.

Live on Charity

He flees — if he is not forcibly detained — to Casablanca. In that stronghold of progressive Moroccan nationalism he knows he is safe. There, moreover, he and his family will not starve. The chances are that he will not find any work — he has no skills to speak of and better men than he are unemployed — but at least he can survive on the dime of charity, and with a bit of luck, his children will be able to go to an Alliance Israélite school or to a Talmud Torah, where, in addition to learning, they will receive three square meals a day.

All is relative, and even in Casablanca pauperism among the 110,000 Jews — altogether the Moroccan Jewish population is estimated at 210,000 — is so extensive that 65 per cent of the Jewish dead have to be buried at the expense of the community — a humiliation to which the bereaved kith and kin submit only when they are utterly destitute.

The need is so great that, without the massive financial aid furnished by the American Joint Distribution Committee, thousands and tens of thousands of Jews would just drop dead of hunger before the week was out. It may be recalled that a member once got up in the Consultative National Assembly at Rabat — where, incidentally, several Jews sit — and proposed that the A.J.D.C. should be "integrated" with Moslem philanthropic organizations, in order to dispense assistance to Jews and Moslems alike without discrimination. The Government properly ignored this ill-considered suggestion which would have transformed every *mellah* into a cemetery.

Alive and Kicking

There is no graveyard on earth more overcrowded than the *mellah*, but the inmates of the latter are today very much alive and kicking. In fact, in Casablanca there is far greater liveliness than in the days of the French Protectorate. This is not only because the *mellah* has grown more populous with the refugees from the countryside, but also because the communal affairs are managed with much more efficiency than in the past.

The kehilla used to be, and according to the law still ought to be, an elected body. But the Government, dissatisfied with the results of the last poll, nominated a communal committee composed of Jews noted for their long-standing sympathy with Moroccan nationalist ideals. The President, Mr. Meyer Obadia, is an Istiqlal Party activist, and however pious or impious he may be, no former head of the community has done so much as he has in a short time to infuse new vigour into the religious and social life of the community.

His most spectacular achievement has been to take the 2,500 professional Jewish beggars — nearly all of whom have large families — off the streets, providing them with a subsistence out of the communal coffers. The general budget has been more than doubled, largely thanks to external subventions which Mr. Obadia has known how to whip up; but the annual contributions from local Jews — from the very small but very wealthy minority of merchant princes — which previously amounted to only 800,000 francs, totalled 24m. francs in 1958, and the target figure for the current year is 40m. francs.

Judaism Not Zionism

In other cities, where leadership has been left in the hands of the old Jewish notables, communal activities have sadly dwindled. The explanation for this is simple. The Government has ordained a divorce between Judaism and Zionism. Apolitical Jews are afraid their Judaism may be mistaken by a zealous police inspector for Zionist heresy, and so to avoid suspicion they say their prayers, keep up a soup kitchen for the poor and leave their Jewishness at that. Istiqlal Jews, however, are like Caesar's wife — and do not have to worry, but get on freely with their job.

We remains to be seen if these Istiqlal Jews will have the necessary strength of character to stand up for Jewish dignity and rights when these are threatened. A significant testcase has just come up. A dahir, that is, a decree, has been issued banning strip-tease (no, this is not specifically aimed at the Jews!) and forbidding Moslem women to serve as "barmaids," which is a euphemism for prostitutes. Why only Moslem women and not Moroccan women? The clear implication is that henceforth the "barmaids," the hostesses, the prostitutes, are to be recruited from the miserable mellahs — the Christian French minority is Morocco is too well off to be on the selling side of the white-slave market. In the new Morocco, which aspires to democracy, this theocratic measure represents a serious menace to the Jewish community.

There are other vexed problems, in which life-and-death issues are at stake, notably the denial of freedom of movement to the Jews — a forthright infringement, this, of human rights.

At the same time, the Jews are being more and more associated with the public

Destitute Jews eating in Mellah soup-kitchen.

administration of Morocco, from which they were barred under the French Protectorate regime. The postal services are to a large extent staffed with Jews. A number of senior posts in the civil and diplomatic service are filled by Jews. There are even one or two Jewish police inspectors. And, of course, King Mohammed V, who in 1942 refused to put his seal on the anti-Semitic edicts issued by Vichy, remains as ever a warm friend of the Jews, among whom he chooses many of his courtiers.

"Unser Wort," the Yiddish daily published in Paris, is on sale at the news-stands. Lubavicher *hassidim* — even though one of them was recently expelled from Morocco — carry the Torah from one end of the Sherifian Empire to the other. The Sabbath in the *mellah* is respected like a queen. Three-score major Jewish organisations are at work. The lectures sponsored by the Moroccan section of the World Jewish Congress draw large audiences.

Nine out of ten Moroccan Jews have only the barest wherewithal to keep body and soul together. Still they display immense vitality, real Jewish vitality, the sort that enabled the People of the Book to emerge triumphant from two millennia of martyrdom. Quite the most impressive accomplishment is the recent creation of a splendid and, in many ways, unique Jewish youth movement, which I shall describe in my next article.

This is the third of a series of articles by our Paris correspondent. The others appeared on January 30 and February 4.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Bullies Censured

DWELLING on the strike of the Pardess Hanna farm school pupils in solidarity with three classmates suspended for bullying a younger boy, Ha'aretz (non-party) lauds the firmness of the school principal and expresses the hope it will set an example.

Omer (Histadrut), noting that the Kadoorie and Pardess Hanna incidents have come at the very time efforts are being made to enroll more children in our farm schools, explains that such incidents can happen in the best institutions and must not keep us from lending every possible encouragement to the agricultural education network that is one of the foundations of our future.

Herut finds the proposal to transfer aid to established settlements from the Jewish Agency to the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture long overdue. But this is only the first step, the paper goes on, and the same policy should apply doubly to immigrant absorption. Haboker (General Zionist) suggests that the immigrant absorption budget of the Agency be administered by the Government.

Davar (Histadrut) suspects the Kibbutz Hameuhad of striving to attract immigrants to its settlements only in order to win votes for Ahdut Ha'avoda, while Al Hamishmar (Mapam) sees in the first export consignment of Timna copper a triumph for Israel's industry and the Minister of Development, who, upon taking over, fell heir to enormous deficits in a number of government companies.

U.S. Preparing to Accept Hawaii As 50th State

By JOHN KERIGAN

THE U.S. is being bombarded with films, letters and lectures, together with pamphlets giving wide publicity to Hawaiian statehood endorsements by President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon, former President Truman, the Department of State, the Department of Defence, the labour union federation AFL-CIO, and numerous prominent private citizens.

Naturally enough, now that Alaska has been admitted as the 49th state of the Union, Congress in Washington cannot — and indeed does not want to — remain immune to such enthusiasm.

Senate in Favour

In the Senate, a substantial majority is known to favour passage of a statehood bill for Hawaii. This week the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs approved the introduction of a bill to make Hawaii the 50th State with a vote of 25 to 4.

At the committee hearings, U.S. Secretary of Interior Seaton urged speedy congressional approval of Hawaii as the 50th state, because of overwhelming popular sentiment for admission and Hawaii's ability to carry the financial burdens of statehood.

All this is taken as a prelude to congressional approval, even though, as always, there is also some opposition. For while there is a natural inclination to link the Alaskan and the Hawaiian cases, the dissimilarities between the two are rather striking.

Alaska at least shares the same continental landmass with the United States. Hawaii, a sprawling group of islands, is nearly 4,000 kilometres out in the Pacific. In contrast to Alaska, by far the largest of the states, Hawaii with its 16,000 square kilometres would be the fourth smallest state, exceeding in area only Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island.

Economically, too, Alaska and Hawaii differ sharply. While Hawaii has its vast sugar and pineapple industries — not to mention its popular tourist trade — they cannot compare with the Arctic state's wealth of natural resources.

And, last but not least, while Alaska has anything but a homogeneous population, Hawaii's differs from that of every other state, by origin as well as composition.

Among the territory's population of 575,771 are close to 185,000 persons — or 35 per cent — of Japanese descent, over 90,000 Polynesian Hawaiians, 61,000 Filipinos, 30,000 Chinese and 51,000 whites — all living together in racial harmony.

Great Significance

In view of this preponderance of non-whites, statehood proponents feel that admission of Hawaii would be of great significance and they point also to some other differences between Alaska and Hawaii. Not only is the territory's population twice that of Alaska's; its economy, though less diversified, is more highly developed and its political system more mature. The islands have, in fact, had a constitutional government — almost indistinguishable from state legislatures on the mainland — for over 60 years, and thereby have been able to prepare themselves for statehood since 1900, when they acquired territorial status.

Of course, whether Hawaii will attain statehood in this session of Congress remains to be seen. Popular as well as official sentiment appears to be all for it. And, since the addition of Hawaii to the Union appears to be only a question of time, many ask today, in the words of a popular advertisement, "eventually — why not now?"

Arnon Replies to Kaiser-Fraser

Readers' Letters

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Several papers have published a photostatic copy of a courtesy letter which I sent to the Kaiser-Fraser Company over a year and a half ago after a number of requests by a member of the Board of the Company, Mr. K. Abramowitz, in connection with their fifth anniversary. This courtesy letter contained a number of facts on the number of the company's cars in government use, the places they were being used, on the question of standardization of equipment and on the company's relations towards the Technical Services Centre.

In this letter I intentionally abstained from any evaluation of the quality of the products of Kaiser-Fraser. There is therefore no connection between this courtesy letter and the Report on Kaiser-Willys cars which I prepared at the instructions of the director of the Public Works Department on behalf of the State Controller and which is based on the practical experience from the use and maintenance of these cars which are in government service — from the point of view of performance, efficiency and economy. The Report expresses exactly the conclusions which I drew and whose accuracy is being examined by the committee headed by Mr. Gilat.

I have no doubt that anyone can understand that any attempt to draw any conclusions from this courtesy letter about the conclusions of my technical report is an attempt to deceive public opinion and I wonder whether it would not have been more fitting for the management of the Kaiser-Fraser Company to have awaited the conclusions of the Gilat Committee.

Yours etc.
J. ARNON
Director of Technical Services for Government Vehicles
Jerusalem, February 4.

A PURE JEW

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was amazed to learn from your columns that, according to the learned opinion of Mr. Graves, I am not a Jew but a Gentile converted to Judaism. Here in the Garden of Eden we are of course not unaware of the heated discussions in Israel on the problem of "who is a Jew," and I am sure you will be interested to know that even here, in the heavenly abode, no unanimous solution has been reached.

I do not intend to interfere with the present discussion, but for the sake of accuracy, I would like to state that if, according to Mr. Bar-Yehuda, I can no longer consider myself a Jew, I am, however, of the purest Jewish descent, of the race of Abraham and the tribe of Benjamin. I already had the occasion to stress this point in a letter I sent to the Romans in 57 C.E., but apparently Mr. Graves overlooked those lines.

Yours, etc.
SHAUL OF TARSUS also called Paul.

PARCEL POST

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to enquire why there is no special rate for mailing books in Israel. Today I took to the Post Office a parcel of books which I had especially made up with the ends open, only to be told that if I send it "Printed Matter" it would cost me IL2.— whereas as an ordinary parcel, the cost would have been 350 pr. for the latter I have to fill out a form and the recipient has to call at the Post Office to receive the parcel.

However, abroad, books whose ends are left open are mailed at a much cheaper rate than in an ordinary parcel.

Yours, etc.
DAPHNE O. DOSTROVSKY
Rehovot, January 5.

Post Office Replies

In order to encourage the dissemination of Hebrew books, the Post Office introduced a special tariff for books printed in Israel and sent by parcel post. These rates range from 120 pr. for a parcel up to one kilogramme to 380 pr. for a parcel weighing five to ten.

We must point out that there is no delivery of parcel post to the homes of addressees in Israel. We assume that your correspondent refers to small packets of printed matter or newspapers which fit into the mailbox. Only such packages are delivered by the postmen.

If your correspondent is interested in checking why such a postage fee was demanded of her, we would ask her to notify us what books were involved and at what post office, giving the address of destination and the weight of parcel.

POST OFFICE MANAGEMENT
Jerusalem, January 30.

FILM INDUSTRY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is difficult to understand why, during the past ten years of development in all branches of industry, practically nothing worthwhile has been achieved in the film industry. Language is not the difficulty.

There has been a constant increase in the number of cinemas and cinema-goers in Israel and many other countries. Consequently, we read nowadays about single, outstanding films having earned fantastic amounts. One would think that this would be a good item for export, so badly needed, if only we could produce something good.

In view of this situation, is it not high time for an inquiry by a competent body into the reasons for our failure in the past? The result of such an investigation might help us to avoid other disappointing and discouraging failures in the future.

Yours, etc.
S.K.
(Name and address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, January 21.

THANKS TO EL AL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should hereby like to express my thanks to El Al at the airports in Zurich and Lydda. My little son returned to Israel alone from hospital in Zurich and with the kindly help of El Al this turned out to be the very best service. They paid him complete attention and he arrived home happy and content.

My thanks also go to the Tourist Office at Lydda Airport for their help in arranging customs and other formalities so that it took no time to clear everything and to go home quickly. I can testify that it is no problem today to send a child alone with El Al.

Yours, etc. *Z.S.*
(Name and Address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, January 16.

TRAFFIC FINES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read your item on traffic fines in today's issue and just wonder why drivers who do not dim their car headlights at night are not fined. In Katamon, for instance, where nearly all roads are under repair and big heaps of stones and rubble are lying about, most drivers do not even bother to dim their lights. The pedestrian has the choice of either climbing up on a stone-heap in a hurry and waiting for the car to pass, or, being blinded by the lights, just running into the vehicle.

Referring to the fines for passengers smoking in buses, I advise a plainclothes policeman to enter a No. 15 bus in Katamon at 4:00 p.m. and watch what happens. Nearly every building worker enters the overcrowded bus holding a lighted cigarette.

Yours etc.
MRS. K.P.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, January 14.

BOUQUET FOR POST

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a subscriber of The Post, following a journey to Israel, may I express my gratitude for the excellent paper you are producing.

I consider it one of the great newspapers of the world. Your editorials, the marginal column and the special articles, which contain talent, wisdom and intelligence, merit top-level appreciation, comment and respect.

As a writer whose book, "The Human Whirlpool," was kindly and graciously placed in the library of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, I feel that someone should say "thank you" for your contribution to the newspaper field. You have produced a newspaper whose contributors are not only journalists but writers.

Yours, etc.
JULIUS COHEN
London, January 21, 1959.

Junior Bible Champion Amazes

By DAVID SLAV

"WHERE does Shimon Shitrit live?" we asked an eight-year-old in a street in Tiberias.

"You mean the Bible champion?"

Everybody in Tiberias seems to know Shimon now that he has won the Israel Junior Bible Quiz, and some admired him even before that.

Shimon sat at the table, the only one in the room, at which the ten members of the family eat, work and play and where he also prepares his lessons. It was loaded with books.

Shimon's father, Yehia Shitrit was born in Arfoud, Morocco, 60 years ago. So were his father, his grandfather and their forefathers before them. It was not quite clear whether he had been a farmer or a merchant, but he was unequivocal about his Zionism.

"My heart was always in the Land of Israel," he declared, "but the cares of making a living kept me from coming. I gave to the holy foundations of Rabbi Meir Baal Haness and Rabbi bar Yochai, then I sold the house and went to Algeria and France, and after much wandering reached Israel, the Lord be praised, in 1949. I've had many troubles in the Land of Israel, first at the Pardes Hanna immigrant camp and then at the Tiberias ma'abara and now in this little house in the housing project. You see, this is all there is to the house. By the Tora, my heart aches for the children. I've deprived myself of bread to give them Tora and an education. They all learned Tora, the Lord be praised, but how, how can one study with a free mind in this room? The family is large, the married daughters come to us too. When one of them is about to have a baby she brings her children to her mother; when her sister is invited to a celebration she leaves her children in my house, and so the house is always full of children. I'm a relief worker with the Public Works Department; do not earn very much but must provide for many, for food, rent, books, the synagogue and presents for the children."

Yehia spiced his words with verses from scripture, and his daughter whispered into my ear that it was he who had encouraged Shimon to sit up over the Bible and kept up his spirits. Meanwhile he went on telling about his large family in Morocco, about his mother who died in Tiberias at the age of 120 and how she believed the family was related to the Minister of Police. Then his voice filled with emotion, he said: "Now you've made Shimon great with your respect and respect for the Tora. The Lord heard my prayer and now help me make a man out of him."

Shimon never broke into the conversation. He was looking over the papers. He reads voraciously, hence his wide knowledge in so many fields. "What's your hobby?" we asked. "Now, of course, Bible study. Ever since Amos Hakham became champion I have been reading the Bible a lot. Stamp collecting? Not really, I've only got a small collection. They say I'm a football fan. The truth is that they put me in goals for the school team and since then I've been goalkeeper, Hodorov, of course is better than me."

"What will you do when you finish secondary school?" (the prize was four years of secondary school tuition).

"I haven't thought about it; law maybe, I'd like to study law."

Teacher Enthusiastic

SHIMON'S teacher, Nehama, speaks about the 13-year-old boy with enthusiasm. He does well in everything and stand out in every subject, athough it is particularly in Bible classes that he shines. At the pupil's request, she says, he enlivens the lessons with Rashi commentaries on the subjects being discussed.

One day, when Nehama asked him to go over the week's portion, he asked "in which cantillation, Teacher?" Nehama admits she had not known there was more than one style, and suspected even less that Shimon could read the Torah in both the Sephardic and Ashkenazic cantillation, both of which he turned out to know very well.

He is the moving spirit behind class parties and celebrations, acts as a popular quiz-master, putting together questions in geography, history or civics with lightning speed. No drama performance goes well without Shimon either, and he knows how to sing too.

Really, I'm not exaggerating. He simply amazes me. I don't know what marks to give him. Excellent? He deserves more, but that's the highest there is, so what can I do?

ELI ***By Meir***

"Eli says the private pharmacists think their colleagues in the institutions should continue to strike for their rights".

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